

that Germany was ready to sign peace if the clauses making Germany responsible for the war and calling for the trial of the former emperor were eliminated.

The council, after brief consideration, decided to reject the German request.

Text of German Appeal.

The German note, in which Germany agrees to sign the treaty with two reservations, was received by the president of the peace conference at 5 o'clock this evening. The reply of the allies, through the council of four, was transmitted to the German plenipotentiaries at Versailles. The German note, dated Versailles June 22, and addressed to M. Clemenceau, follows:

"The imperial minister of foreign affairs has instructed me to communicate the following to your excellency:

"The government of the German republic has, from the moment when the peace conditions of the allied and associated governments were made known to it, let no doubt exist to the fact that the government, in harmony with the whole German people, must regard these conditions as being in sharp contradiction to the principle which was accepted by the allied and associated powers, on the one hand and Germany on the other as being binding in accordance with the laws of nature for the peace which is the conclusion of the armistice.

Sought a Verbal Exchange.

"Relying upon this principle of justice which was agreed upon between the parties to the negotiations, and after a close exposition of conditions in Germany, the government has left no stone unturned in order to arrive at a direct verbal exchange of opinions and thus obtain some mitigation of the unbearably harsh conditions which might make it possible for the government of the German republic to sign the treaty of peace without reservations, and to guarantee its execution.

"The endeavors of the government of the German republic, which were undertaken in the interest of the peace of the world and the reconciliation of peoples, have failed, owing to rigorous insistence on the conditions of peace.

"Far-reaching counter-proposals of the German delegation have only in certain points received any acceptance. The concessions made reduced the severity of the conditions only in a small degree.

Threatened with Force.

"The allied and associated governments have, in an ultimatum which expires on June 23, confronted the government of the German republic with the decision either to sign the treaty of peace presented by them, or refuse to sign. In this case, a complete and merciless oppression of the German people has been threatened with the forcible imposition of the conditions of peace already presented and with the increase of heavy burdens.

"The German people does not wish for the resumption of the bloody war; it heartily wishes to have lasting peace."

"The government of the German republic can land no support to this violation of the sacred right of the German people by the application of force."

Government Forever Impaired.

"No people, including those of the allied and associated powers, could expect the German people to agree with thoughts concerning the instruments of peace whereby their members of the very people are to be cut off without consultation of the populations concerned; whereby the dignity of the German state is to be permanently impaired, and whereby unendurable economic and financial burdens are to be laid upon the German people."

The German government has received the ultimate expressions of opinion from the population in the districts to be cut off in the east, to the effect that they will oppose themselves to the separation of these districts, which have for the greater part been German for many centuries, by all means they, therefore, made themselves compelled to decline all responsibility for any difficulty which may result from the resistance of the inhabitants against their separation from Germany.

Hold Only to Force."

"If the government of the German republic is, nevertheless, ready to sign the conditions of the allied with the above mentioned reservation, yet this is not done of its own free will. The government of the German republic solemnly declares that it attaches to the conditions of the allied that it holds to force, being resolved to spare the German people, whose sufferings are unspeakable, a new war, the shattering of its national unity by further occupation of German territories, terrible famine for women and children, and mercilessly prolonged retention of prisoners of war."

"The German people expect, in view of the previous burdens which it is to take upon itself, that all German military and civilian prisoners, beginning July 1 and thereafter in uninterrupted succession and within a short period, shall be restored. Germany gave back her enemies' prisoners of war within two months."

ALL WEIMAR IS CALM

BY RICHARD HENRY LITTLE.

[Chicago Tribune Foreign News Service.]

[By Special Cable.]

WEIMAR, June 20, via Paris, June 22.—Despite the fact that the fate of the nation will be decided here within two or three days, when, as now seems probable, the national assembly votes to sign the peace terms, the little old

TEXT OF FOE'S LAST NOTE TO ALLIES AND THEIR REPLY

PARIS, June 22.—The latest communication between the allied and associated powers and the German delegation on the peace treaty consists of a note by the Germans to the allies, dated June 19, and the answer of the allies, June 21. The German note, from Count von Brockdorff-Rantau to M. Clemenceau, is forwarded from Versailles by Dr. Daniel von Halm, in the name of the German delegation.

"The examination of the four documents submitted June 18 to the commissary general of the delegation brings out the fact that a certain number of concessions are announced in the letter and in the memorandum. These are not in the text, as changed at hand. Among the most important of these contradictions the German delegation has selected the following:

"(1) It is stated on page 7 of the memorandum that as Germany is admitted to the League of Nations she shall enjoy the benefits resulting from the stipulations relative to the freedom of commerce and transit.

Cost Difference in Terms.

"On the other hand, it is stated on page 42 of the memorandum that the minimum period of five years underlateral conditions in the matter of commercial relations would be imposed on Germany."

"(2) It is stated on page 11 of the memorandum that France will assume the public debt of Alsace-Lorraine.

"(3) It is stated on page 14 that for the picnick in Upper Silesia there shall be created a 'commission independent' (French in the text), while according to the new draft of the conditions this commission is to be appointed solely by the allied and associated governments.

On Territory of Memel.

"(4) It is stated on page 18, on the subject of the territory of Memel, that the cession of this territory will take place in the event of a peace between the allied and associated powers because the status of the Lithuanian territories is not yet established. According to this provision, Lithuania should be considered as the state to be the definitive acquirer.

"(5) According to page 17 of the memorandum the commission created by the allied and associated powers shall be considered as property of the German state if the Germans can prove that they are private property.

List of War Guilty.

"(6) On page 31 of the memorandum it is stated that the allied and associated governments are to decide what installations are to be maintained for the protection of the land.

"(7) On page 21 of the memorandum it is promised that the German railroads will be in the hands of the allied and associated governments if the Germans state if the Germans can prove that they are private property.

Points Out Two Criticisms.

"For the moment I call your attention to the following divergencies:

"[1] On page 104 the English text of paragraph twelve is different from the printed copy last sent; paragraph two contains a third lines [portion] which begins with these words: 'Each government'.

Wants Changes Confirmed.

"The natural, the German delegation cannot consider as definite the changes in the text, which are not made by hand, or which, on the other hand, has

been made by the allied and associated powers.

Will Exercise Powers.

"The power given to the League of Nations by articles 286 and 378 will be

exercised in accordance with the same principles and in conformity with the spirit and the text of the covenant of the League.

"[2] On page 36 of the memorandum Germany is promised facilities for the importation of food and raw materials.

"[3] On page 38 of the memorandum there are indicated, among the cases in which the granting of permission to export gold shall be considered, those in which the Reichsbank has furnished guarantees which it could not satisfy in any other way.

"[4] On page 53 of the memorandum it is stated that any liquidators appointed by the allied and associated governments who shall be guilty of punishable acts shall be prosecuted in conformity with the penal code.

Must Account for Actions.

"It is the duty of the German delegation to render an exact account to its government and to the national assembly; therefore, it must know absolutely how far the enemy intends to give contract, force to these concessions.

It begs your excellency to confirm by writing the fact that the contents of the accompanying letter and the memorandum treating the above mentioned points constitute an integral part of the new peace proposed by the allied and associated powers.

In this it would be sufficient to establish this fact in a final protocol to the text, on which the contracting parties could come to a previous understanding. A doubt also arises concerning a second point when the documents submitted were examined.

Second Note to German.

"In his reply to Dr. Daniel von Halm, in which the forwarding note was dated June 20, M. Clemenceau, addressing him as temporary chairman of the German delegation at Versailles, says:

"I have the honor of acknowledging receipt of your letter of June 20. In reply to this communication the allied and associated powers issued in the memorandum a 'commission independent' (separate commission) in order to explain that it is a commission specially charged with the mission mentioned in the aforesaid Article 45. It does not appear that there is in material any divergence whatever between the text of the memorandum and the text of the commission.

"The explanations given on page 16 of the memorandum concerning Memel show no contradiction between the treaty and the memorandum."

Second Note to German.

"Concerning the facilities provided for Upper Silesia, and which, according to Article 45 of the treaty, are to be given to the allied and associated powers, I have the honor to inform you that the German delegation on June 19 is to be considered as the authentic text containing all the corrections and modifications made in the printed text sent on May 7, 1919, notably such changes and modifications as are the result of the negotiations between the allied and associated powers.

"Concerning the destruction of the fortifications of Helgoland, the principal allied and associated powers intend, as they explained on page 17 of the memorandum, to appoint a commission to exercise this control, in conformity with the treaty.

Debates on Destruction.

"This commission will have the power to decide what part of the works protecting the coast against the erosion of the sea shall be kept, and what part shall be destroyed.

"The allied and associated powers think it is their duty to point out that they have never declared that the German railways and mines of Silesia shall be confiscated as property of the German state, if the Germans prove that they are private property.

"On the contrary, the allied and associated powers consider them to be public property. Nevertheless, if Germany can prove that her national holdings share in these enterprises, they shall receive the benefit of the general principles established in the treaty for such matters.

When Germany is admitted into the treaty, article 245, according to which, up to May 1, 1921, the German government, shall be allowed neither to export gold nor to dispose of it, nor to permit gold to be exported or disposed of without the previous authority of the allied and associated powers represented by the reparation commission.

"The allied and associated powers, as stated on page 33 of the memorandum, have no intention of giving the reparation commission the authority to exact a revelation of secret of manufacture, or other confidential information.

"As to the exercise of executive power in Germany territory or interference in the direction or supervision of German establishments.

Will Demand Leaders.

"As stated on page 31 of the memorandum, the allied and associated powers intend to address to the German government, within a month after the treaty comes into force, a demand that the German government may be able to furnish on the subject of interested or fraudulent acts committed by persons charged with the liquidation of German property in the allied and associated states, to prosecute them in accordance with their own legislation, and if necessary, will impose penalties in every way conforming to the provisions of their national law.

"Among the interpretations above given, those which, according to the allied and associated powers, may be considered as constituting an engagement, are best incorporated in the enclosed protocol, while the allied and associated governments are disposed to annex to the treaty.

[Signed] CLEMENCEAU.

not the evident character of additions unless the allied and associated governments confirm the fact that these divergencies are due to a falsely printed copy, not that they are the result of deliberate intention.

"[4] On page 36 of the memorandum Germany is promised facilities for the importation of food and raw materials.

"[5] On page 38 of the memorandum there are indicated, among the cases in which the granting of permission to export gold shall be considered, those in which the Reichsbank has furnished guarantees which it could not satisfy in any other way.

"[6] On page 53 of the memorandum it is stated that any liquidators appointed by the allied and associated governments who shall be guilty of punishable acts shall be prosecuted in conformity with the penal code.

BROCKDORFF-RANTEAU."

exercised in accordance with the same principles and in conformity with the spirit and the text of the covenant of the League.

"[2] The memorandum states on page 11 that 'concerning the local debt of Alsace-Lorraine and the public establishment of Alsace-Lorraine,' the allied and associated powers have a special procedure to fix and cover the reparations exacted from Germany.

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REPARATIONS ARE COVERED.

"[6] On pages 34 and following of the memorandum a special procedure is provided to fix and cover the reparations exacted from Germany.

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REPARATIONS ARE COVERED.

"[11] On pages 34 and following of the memorandum the allied and associated powers have not provided any special procedure to fix and cover the reparations exacted from Germany.

"[12] The allied and associated powers have given to Germany the right of presenting for the examination of the allied and associated documents and proposals at the signing of the treaty and within the four following months, with a view to hastening the work of reparations, thus greatly shortening the investigation and accelerating their despatch.

SEIDIS POINT CLEARED.

"[13] The commission which has been provided for Upper Silesia, and which, according to Article 45 of the treaty, is to be given to the allied and associated powers, is to be an independent commission.

"[14] The memorandum states on page 11 that 'concerning the local debt of Alsace-Lorraine and the public establishment of Alsace-Lorraine,' the allied and associated powers have a special procedure to fix and cover the reparations exacted from Germany.

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all offer forty-three of Diamond Rings, left from our last sale. Every is guaranteed to weigh half carat, and has the of a five-eight carat and is very brilliant. guarantees to return you once if you wish to return them for any reason. 10 days. Note the and price of a few Special Diamond Rings offered in this sale:

-8 Carats, \$400
-2 Carats, 350
-8 Carats, 300
-4 Carats, 275
-16 Carats, 250
Carat, 225
of a Carat, 175
of a Carat, 150
of a Carat, 125
of a Carat, 60
of a Carat, 30

14 Karat Gold

EDDING RINGS

\$4 \$5 \$6
Gold, \$4 to \$8
Gold, \$6 to \$12
ed Free While You Wait.

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BOND IMPORTERS

at Madison Street

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Saturday the 19 P. M.

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Blime Papers Warn Weimar.

The Coblenzer Volks Zeitung takes

the attitude of the pressure of the

the times. While it is not

completely, if that which has been

stated is carried out. The terms

will hardly be made milder after a fur-

ther advance. On the contrary, the

material burdens will be increased and

territorial losses will be en-

larged.

The Cologne and Mayence papers

boldly point out the dangers of not

signing and urge that the treaty be

signed at once.

\$6,000 in Silk Shirting

Stolen on Wabash Avenue

Bilk shirting valued at \$6,000 was

stolen from the workrooms of Capper & Capper, Michigan boulevard haberdashers, Saturday night, when thieves

got into the building in which the

workrooms are located, at 29 South

Wabash avenue, and escaped unno-

ticed by opening a rear door and

leaving their loot away. The theft

was discovered yesterday by a watch-

man.

Salvation Army Gives

\$20,000 to Care for Graves

Chicago Tribune-New York Times Cable.

Copyright: 1919.

PARIS, June 21.—(Delayed.)—Col.

William S. Barker, head of the A.

Salvation Army, has

commanded the 1st division, 100,000

men (\$20,000) to be used in deco-

rating the graves in battlefields of

the division. Gen. McGlashan will as-

sist. Barker's offer says the money

comes from the surplus operation of

the Salvation Army canteen.

Ding Store Held Up by

Two Men; Flee in Auto

Harry Landman, 1822 South

Wabash street, was reported to the North Hal-

lack street police last night that his

dry goods store at 1754 Clybourn avenue

was held up and robbed of \$30 by two

young men, each carrying a revolver.

They escaped in a large black auto-

mobile.

up.

FORMER KAISER ASKS GERMANY TO SIGN PEACE

Sends Message of Advice by Special Courier to Weimar.

On Saturday "The Tribune" was enabled to score another world news point with the special dispatch of Correspondent Paul Williams, presenting the first authoritative and unequivocal statement that Germany had decided to abandon her objections and sign the peace treaty. Today's dispatch from Mr. Williams revealing the fact that William Hohenzollern, from his exile in Holland, sent a special courier to Germany urging his former subjects to submit to all allied terms and sign without delay makes possible the belief that the ex-Emperor's courier was the source of the Saturday scoop.

BY PAUL WILLIAMS.
(Chicago Tribune Foreign News Service.)
(By Special Cable.)
(Copyright: 1919. By the Tribune Company.)

COBLENZ, June 20, via Paris, June 21.—In Germany's hour of doubt—or was it only hesitation—came the unaltering advice of William Hohenzollern to sign.

It was taken to the nation's political leaders at Weimar by a trusted emissary, who long stood high among the privileged in the late imperial government. The king's counsel which was delivered to him from Amonerogen was carried to Frankfort, Mayence, Coblenz, and Cologne. In each of these cities he sounded public sentiment on the question of the treaty among influential officials of the old régime before transmitted the decision of the former emperor.

Rhineland for Peace.

Whether the Germans were swayed by the advice is not known, but the message was in a position to announce truthfully to the powers at Weimar that the Rhinelanders wanted peace at almost any price. How the Socialist cabinet was affected by this from the deposed Prussian who sat in the Reichstag at Berlin when the peace was good is not known. The cabinet out. Others will carry out the wishes of the majority of the people. At the same time it is true that they are the wishes expressed by Wilhelm. How much weight his opinion now carries with the Germans is a subject of debate. The fact that he has been confirmed by the Allies will not pre-judice him in their eyes. If I want to know how they feel about it, ask the doughboys who live among them.

Papers Follow Advice.

"You can not run down the Kaiser to many of them," one doughboy told

it. It is singular that after a hurried tour of Rhineland cities by the message bearers there appears in his wake strong editorial urging that the treaty be accepted.

The most disastrous move of all would be to let the Allies force us to accept peace by a further advance," said the French Foreign Minister. "The peace conference has given Italy concessions to coal mines in Asia Minor which produce millions of tons every year and which are capable of considerable expansion.

CUT BY CENSOR.

BY SPEARMAN LEWIS.

PARIS, June 22.—Added importance is attached here to Mr. Mann's dispatch from Rome by reason of the fact that the original, which was filed by telegraph, was suppressed, presumably by the Italian censors, a duplicate of his dispatch by mail, to Paris. The revelation of concessions in Asia Minor to Italy is looked upon in Paris as an eleventh hour resort of the big three, after Italy's threat to withdraw from the conference when her claims for Fiume and Dalmatia were denied.

It is possible that it was these concessions that Orlando wished to reveal when he asked for a secret session of the Italian chamber before the chamber voted against his government, thus forcing him out of office. The hesitancy of the Italian king in accepting Orlando's resignation as premier may have been due to his knowledge of the premier's accomplishment.

MECIER PLEADS FOR U. S. HELP TO REBUILD BELGIUM

BRUSSELS, June 21. (Delayed.)—(By the Associated Press.)—Cardinal Mercier in receiving Frederick L. Colins, an American publisher, issued the following statement:

"America will be rendering an invaluable service to Belgium in the early fulfillment of President Wilson's promise to furnish assistance in the way of raw materials, machinery and credit. In Malines we have 30,000 workers, most of them idle because of material or machinery shortage.

"Since the armistice reconstruction has advanced at an astonishing rate. During the war Belgium needed charity and received it. Now all Belgium requires is a chance to work.

"If practical assistance were available immediately hundreds of thousands would gladly begin work."

RELIEVE INDIGATION.

With Herbs and Phelps.

Before meals tones the stomach, promotes appetite, and prevents distress—Adv.

Versailles, Where Germans Are Due to Sign Peace Treaty

Interior View of the Hall of Mirrors, Where Ceremonies Will Take Place and the "Tiger of France" Who Will Preside.



STAGE ALL SET FOR SIGNING OF PEACE TREATY

100 Delegates Will Affix Signatures; Hall of Mirrors Ready.

VERSAILLES, June 22.—(By the Associated Press.)—Arrangements are under way here for the signing of the peace treaty. Orders have been given to have everything in readiness. Tuesday, although the ceremony, according to the Havan Agency, is not likely to occur before Wednesday.

The famous Hall of Mirrors has received its final furnishings. The carpets have been laid and the ornamental table, with its eighteenth century gilt and bronze decorations, has been placed in position on the dais where the plenipotentiaries will be seated.

The Hall will be open to 400 invited persons at the historic session. They will be given places in the left wing of the hall of mirrors, while the right wing will be occupied by about the same number of press representatives. Sixty seats have been allotted to the French press.

Program Up to Clemenceau.

The program of arrangements, as far as they have been settled, was submitted to Premier Clemenceau to-day.

The court of honor has been cleared of captured guns. Three regiments of infantry and five of cavalry will be on duty at the time. Republican guards in gala uniform will render the honors. They will be stationed on the grand staircase by which the plenipotentiaries enter the Hall.

According to the Havan Agency, diplomatic relations with Germany will not be resumed immediately on the signing of the treaty, but only after its ratification. This also applies to the admission of German subjects into France.

One Hundred Delegates to Sign.

One hundred and one delegates will be placed a small table on which the diplomatic instruments will be laid. It will be to this table that each representative is called in alphabetical order to sign his name to the treaty and affix to it his government seal. As there are 100 delegates, it will take about one hour to sign.

It is as yet uncertain whether M. Clemenceau will make a speech. It is considered as not unlikely that the Germans will raise a last protest at the moment of signing.

Police and Troops Ready.

The final preparation for the signing peace will be made at a meeting at the prefecture here tomorrow.

The French Foreign Minister has been assigned to take charge of the maintenance of order in Versailles. He will have a large force of gendarmes, in addition to the troops, to control the crowd.

Only French representatives will be in the Hall of Mirrors. The territory concerned with the arrangements for the function, the allied and associated delegates being regarded as the guests of France.

Italy is giving serious consideration to the proposal of Foreign Minister Bauer whereby the entire German Tyrol will be neutralized in a military respect and all danger removed for Italy.

The territory concerned with the arrangements for the function, the allied and associated delegates being regarded as the guests of France.

Washington, D. C., June 22.—(Special.)—Three more American Red Cross workers members of the ambulance section in France, have been decorated with the croix de guerre for bravery under fire, according to a cable message received today at Red Cross headquarters.

They are Lieut. Jack Butterfield of Evanston, Ill.; Lieut. W. J. Fox, Buffalo, and Maj. E. A. Fish, Minneapolis, Minn. Butterfield and Fox were wounded, the former severely.

WASHINGTON NEWS

—IN BRIEF—

BY ARTHUR SEARS HENNING.

Washington Bureau of the Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 22.

SENATOR LODGE announced the abandonment of the Knox resolution asking the peace conference to submit the treaty in such form that action upon the league of nations covenant could be reserved for more mature deliberation.

Defection of ten Republicans made adoption of the resolution impossible. The movement to separate the covenant from the treaty in the senate also appears doomed to failure. With the creation of a league of nations and American participation therein assured the fight has narrowed down to the question whether the covenant shall be ratified with or without such reservations as former Senator Root suggested.

The president is expected to fight for ratification without amendment, but the Republicans are confident they can hold thirty-three more senators in line for rejection of the treaty unless and thereby force the president to come to terms on provisions for the better protection of American rights and interests.

In announcing that the airplane mail from Coblenz will leave Chicago for Cleveland at 2:30 p. m. Assistant Postmaster General Praeger said that the aerial post shortens the time of mail transmission between Chicago and New York about four hours by enabling the delivery of mail to each in the afternoon instead of the following morning. He expects that the airplane mail service will be extended to Omaha and St. Louis in the fall.

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Even orders to the civilian populations, printed in French, English, and German, as framed by Marshal Foch, are ready for distribution in the districts and villages taken over by the allies.

Seize All Transportation.

One order provides for the requisitioning of the railroads, telephones, and other utilities, as well as those employed in the services.

About 100,000 Americans will move forward as the final order comes. The concentration just completed is American and displays of strength since the armistice.

"Any house from which civilians have fired on allied troops will be burned," is a sentence in the proclamation of Marshal Foch prepared for distribution among civilians in the event the allies press on into the interior.

Guarantees Safety of Allies.

The allies entering into German territory will respect persons and property on their ordinary business, provided the safety and movements of billets and supplies of the allies are fully guaranteed.

"All personnel of public administration will remain at their posts and continue to do their duty under control of the allied armistice. Any infringement of these orders will be punished in accordance with military regulations."

"All persons guilty of any hostility in service on their way to destroying railways, roads, or waterways, or damaging telegraph or telephone lines, or in communicating with the enemy are amenable to military law. In all communes all arms must be handed over to the area commandant one hour after the proclamation of this order."

Meat Is Scarce Abroad,

Maj. L. H. Armour Says

New York, June 22.—(Special.)

Mr. L. H. Armour of Chicago, a cousin of J. Ogden Armour, today returned on the Aquitania from service in France, where he said he had charge of the inspection of frozen beef sent to the American troops. Mr. Armour, who was demobilized abroad, said there was a decided meat shortage in England and France. Both countries will be dependent on outside sources for their supply for a long time, he said.

Held Up 3 Doors from

Home; Loses Watch, \$10

Samuel M. Simonsen, a clerk, 1330 East Fifteenth street, had his watch robbed of a gold watch and \$10 when only three doors from his home last night by two youths, one of them wearing a soldier's uniform.

KAISER ORDERED FLEET BE SUNK TO FOIL ALLIES

No German Man o' War
Must Be Given Up, His
Instructions.

Chicago Tribune-New York Times Cable.
(Copyright: 1919.)

LONDON, June 22.—It is now learned that the responsibility for scuttling the German ships belongs to German Admiral von Reuter. He ordered the British crews to scuttle the ships, believing the armistice terminated. He ordered the sinking of the ships in pursuance with orders given early in the war by the ex-emperor, that no German men of war was to be surrendered. Von Reuter was made prisoner and the remainder of the crews interned.

The following telegram has reached the admiral:

"We found a copy of Von Reuter's detailed orders of date for the sinking of the ships. There were six Germans killed and ten wounded yesterday owing to their refusal to stop when called upon."

Admires German's Spirit.

Arthur Pollen, the naval expert, in an interview in the Dispatch regarding the sinking of the German warships in Scapa Flow, admires the spirit of the Germans in sinking their ships rather than to allow them to pass into the possession of the Allies.

This writer emphasized the ease of scoring demolition charges in a modern warship, adding "many people in the navy believe that the ships left Germany with dynamite charges already in position, and that when the decision of the peace conference was announced the Scapa Flow was at the scene of a big pyrotechnic display."

Easy to Sink the Fleet.

Commander Kenworthy, M. P., told the Dispatch it was the easiest thing in the world to sink a ship by opening the Kingston valves and removing the cover of the condensers.

"The story is remarkable," said Lord Sydenham. "Explosives could not have been used, as they were believed to have been removed. Assuming that the Kingston valves were open, the ships would not sink in less than five hours. The loss of the ships does not matter, but it is annoying that we were outwitted."

Commander Bellairs, M. P., declared that no watch from the guard boats could have prevented the scuttling of the ships, and that the sailors on the spot are not to blame.

Fee True to Form.

"The admiralty is responsible," Commander Bellairs said. "For they made the armistice but did not think of the terms. The only lesson is that the first case of police work for the league of nations has been successfully and that the Germans are the type."

Admiral Sir Percy Scott, interviewed by the Sunday Times, regards the sinking as something to be expected.

"It serves us right," he said, "for trusting the Hun. They showed throughout the war that they were not a civilized race, and they never ought to have been treated as such; they are barbarians."

"The public will insist upon the disclosure of the blunders or blunders whose egregious untruthfulness was so cynically abused," says the Weekly Dispatch editorial. "As the ships were in the custody of the British navy as trustee for the allies, a most searching investigation into the nature of the precautions taken obviously is necessary."

Scuttled Ship Blows Up.

Early this morning a violent explosion occurred close to the spot where one of the German warships was sunk yesterday, says a Kirkwall dispatch to the Central News. A huge column of water and much debris were thrown up.

The single German warship which remained adrift last night has gone aground. All the German crews have been placed aboard the British battleship Royal Sovereign.

Rome Newspapers Open
Savage Drive on Nitti

ROME, June 22.—Newspapers are violently campaigning against the formation of a cabinet by Nitti, calling him "Giolitti's Lieutenant."

The Giornale d'Italia and the *Epocha* are especially bitter, maintaining no man having had the least connivance with Nitti or those ready to make renunciations in Italy's aspirations must come into power.

Giovanni d'Annunzio, has written a stirring article urging patriots to join in "thwarting the conspiracy."

**\$800,000 Fire Destroys
102 Airplanes in France**

PARIS, June 22.—Fire broke out yesterday afternoon in the airdrome at St. Cyr, destroying eighteen hangars and 102 airplanes. An enormous amount of other damage resulted. The loss is estimated at 4,000,000 francs (\$800,000).

**Tittoni and Marconi Are
New Italian Peace Envoy**

ROME, June 22.—The Italian delegation to the peace conference here will be composed of former Foreign Minister Tittoni, Senator Guglielmo Marconi and Senator Vittorio Segni.

**SCHOOL
INFORMATION
FREE**
Call and consult with school workers. Information and catalog of all works on school subjects.
**AMERICAN SCHOOLS
ASSOCIATION**
1515 Masonic Temple
Chicago, Illinois
Central 500

CHICAGO SOLDIER FIRST AMERICAN KILLED IN SIBERIA

Walter Kellerman Dies
in Battle 100 Miles
from Vladivostok.

CHICAGO SURGEON, WITH THE FIRST 200,000, RETURNS

Maj. Louis Rudolph of 2485 North Kedzie boulevard, who was in charge of the surgical department of the base hospital No. 20, near Bordeau, has returned to Chicago. He was one of the medical officers who accompanied the first 200,000 men across the line and has been in action service more than eighteen months.

reforms, to which he evidently attached great importance.

The main line of power continues to improve daily. In three weeks the volunteer army has trebled its territory. Only three weeks ago guns could be heard at Novocherkas and Red patrols were within twenty miles of the town.

Four Red Armies Beaten.

Since then along the whole front, from the Caspian to the Sea of Azov, four Red armies have been thoroughly defeated and lost half their number, and are still retreating. Denikin's forces captured 22,000 prisoners, 150 guns, 250 machine guns, 4 armored trains, and an immense quantity of other booty.

The Trans-Siberian railway, Gen. Wrangel's force of Kuban and Terek Cossacks and Kabardine cavalry have, in nineteen days, covered two-thirds of the distance from Torgovaya to Tariatinsk, and are now within seventy miles of that important Volga town, driving before them the routed and disorganized enemy.

In the Don territory, the energetic northward push of the Don Cossacks will very soon entirely have freed the Don from the Red forces.

Almost more remarkable is the rapid westward movement into the Ekatenskay government, where, largely through the action of tanks and daring raids of Gen. Slobodov's horsemen, the Donets basin has been conquered.

In another fight at Uspanke village, June 11, following the battle of Krasnaya Gora, the Bolsheviks were killed, 100 were wounded and four made prisoners.

On the 18th, in the American sector, the Bolsheviks attacked a train. Three civilians were killed and eighteen, including women and children, were wounded.

4 RED ARMIES BEATEN.

BY HAROLD WILLIAMS.
Chicago Tribune-New York Times Cable.
(Copyright: 1919.)

EKATERINODAR, Caucasus, June 22.—(Via London, June 22.)—Gen. Denikin received me today. Throughout the whole revolution I have not seen such confidence at first sight.

He is the man who, after the Korniloff affair of 1917, was arrested by order of the Cossack chief, Korniloff, in Berdicheff and brutally insulted and spat upon by hordes of demoralized soldiers who, with Alexeif and Korniloff, left that fortress and, desperate struggle in the steppes, and who not very long ago at the head of his troops drove in the remnants of the Reds over a burning bridge at Torgovaya.

Denikin is held in high regard.

I heard it asserted in London that Denikin was a reactionary. No appeal could be more inept. He is a man, a patriot, and a soldier, moved by single minded devotion to Russia. He is unversed in political affairs, but progressive.

The publisher whose vast machinery carries the message to millions realizes the importance to his advertisers and consequently to himself of advising the employment of the best advertising brains.

Advertising space in the Butterick publications is sold only through accredited advertising agencies.

Descriptions

"A Beethoven string-quartet is truly, as some one has said, a scraping of horses' tails on cats' bowels and may be exhaustively described in such terms; but the application of this description in no way precludes the simultaneous applicability of an entirely different description."

—William James

To describe goods, service or ideas accurately, interestingly and convincingly is the highest art of advertising.

Any message delivered to an entire nation warants the best effort of writer and artist.

The publisher whose vast machinery carries the message to millions realizes the importance to his advertisers and consequently to himself of advising the employment of the best advertising brains.

Advertising space in the Butterick publications is sold only through accredited advertising agencies.

Butterick—Publisher

The Delineator
Everybody's Magazine
Two dollars a year, each

CARSON PIRIE SCOTT & CO



"Eiffel Maid"

Union Suits for Women

Entirely new and different from any of the union suits women have known. To call them athletic union suits and dismiss them with this description is doing these undergarments an injustice. For they are as practical for all women, for summer wear, as for those devoted to athletics,

Though They Are Patterned on the Lines of
Athletic Union Suits Men Choose for Summer,
They Have the Many Daintily Fine Details
Women Always Insist Upon in Undergarments

The combination is happily accomplished, in the characteristic superior "Eiffel" way. In this one garment, the "Eiffel Maid" union suit, there is all one could wish in the way of cool comfort, daintiness of fabric, carefully drafted lines to assure satisfaction of fit.

Certain Practical Details to Be Especially Noted

First—the webbing at the back (refer to the sketch), which gives absolute elasticity and freedom of motion.

Then—there are no buttons at the front. So is eliminated the inevitable unsightly gaping that buttons always occasion.

And—the tops, in the favored bodice lines, are made most attractive with ribbons and fine lace edgings.

As to material—one may choose these in nainsook, madras, dimity, longcloth, batiste, silk-and-cotton, and tub satin. All these "Eiffel Maid"

Priced According to Material from \$1.25 to \$5

Third Floor, North.

Colbys Invite

the home-furnisher in search of the unusual to visit our store this month. If you need an odd piece to give tone to your living room, a dignified hall chest, a rare design of mirror, you will find much to interest you here.

The demand for life and brightness in the home has brought out a number of reproductions of Italian Renaissance pieces in curious old enamels, with hand painted decorations. Much of it in Venetian feeling.

It is unusual and very attractive. A chest, a table, or a chair brightens the furnishing of many a room otherwise too sombre in tone.

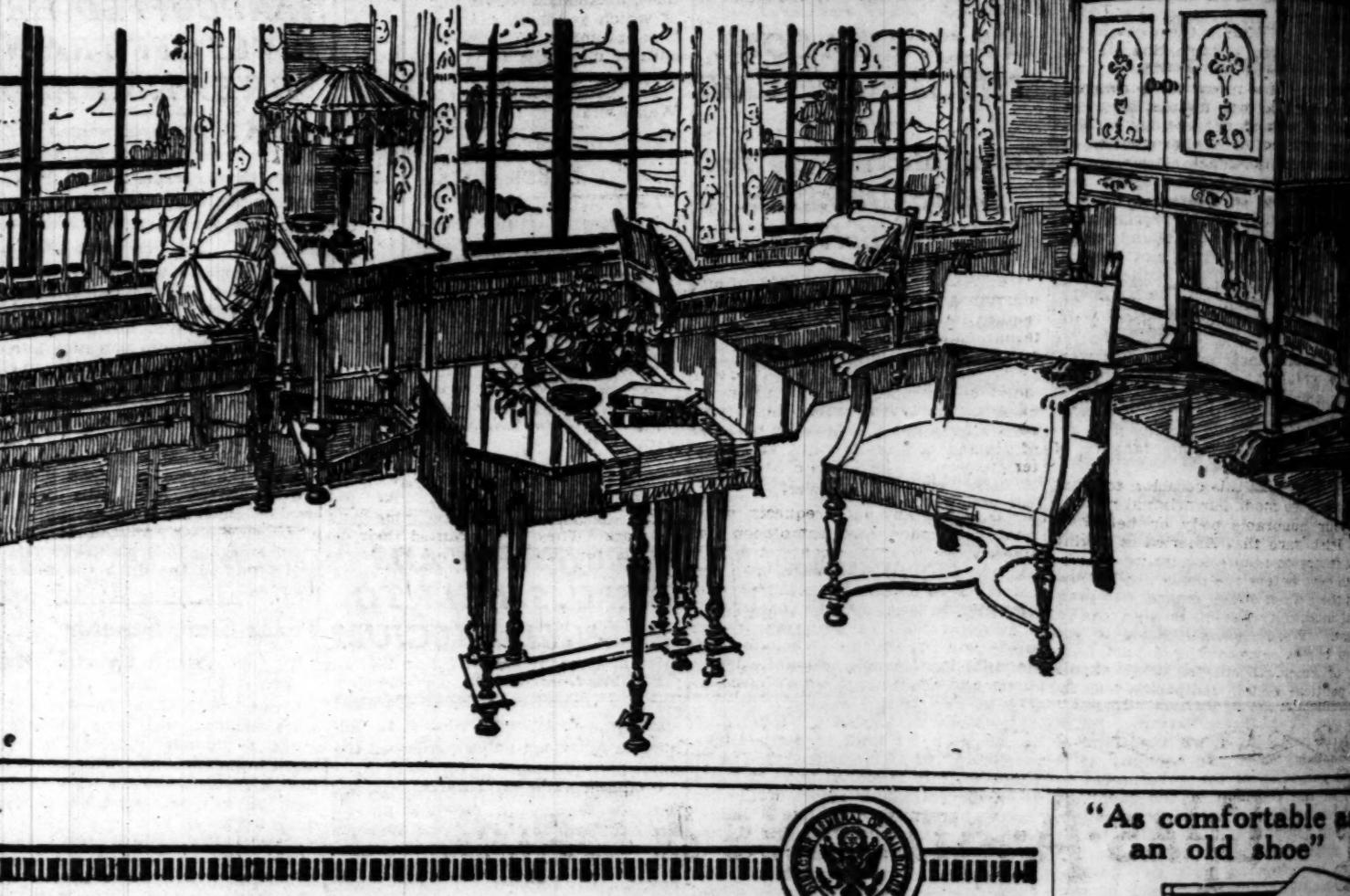
Most of the pieces illustrated are in Italian green and gold with decorations in colors. It is impossible to illustrate the details of much decorative interest by pen drawings. We invite your inspection.

**Chest \$220.00 Bench \$72.50
Large drop leaf table 88.00
Arm chair 105.00
Card table with folding
top (shown with lamp) 66.00**

If you enjoy seeing beautiful furniture and furnishings, you are always welcome. The question of purchase need never be brought up by any one looking through the Colby store.

The Most Interesting Furniture Store in All America

**JOHN COLBY &
A. SONS**
129 North Wabash—Near Randolph



MICHIGAN

The Sporting Peninsula

Three Great Lakes join hands to give the Southern Peninsula of Michigan its summer attractions. Primeval forests, alluring streams, wooded lakes, clear, cool invigorating air, and outdoor interests, have made Michigan the "Sporting Peninsula."

Along the shores and inlets of the surrounding waters—Lake Michigan, Lake Huron, Straits of Mackinac and the "Soo"—are summer resorts of great charm, each with its special appeal—motorboating, sailing, fishing, broad beaches for bathing. In the inland sections—streams, rivers and lakes with superior facilities for fishing and hunting.

Accommodations—fine hotels, inns or summer camps, experienced in giving vacationists just what they want, and with prices to suit every purse.

The United States Railroad Administration invites you to travel and offers Summer Excursion fares. For further information and descriptive booklet containing list of hotels, call at Consolidated Ticket Office, 175 West Jackson Boulevard, Chicago, or write nearest Travel Bureau for illustrated booklet. "Michigan Summer Resorts."

UNITED STATES RAILROAD ADMINISTRATION

Travel Bureau
345 Liberty Street
New York City

Travel Bureau
545 Transportation Building
Chicago

Travel Bureau
602 Healey Building
Atlanta

"As comfortable as
an old shoe"



That's the old saying. And you can put many more months of comfort and good wear into an old pair of shoes by having them repaired the Hassel way.

Let us mend that old pair of yours that you're not quite ready to throw away. The right kind of mending will fix them up so you'll hardly recognize them, except for that good, comfortable feeling that you liked before.

Just send them in parcel post; we'll repair them and return promptly, parcel post, prepaid. No trouble to you at all; and a really good job. Try our shop; you'll understand just why we do such a big shoe repair business. Phone Harrison 314.

HASSEL'S
N. W. Cor. Dearborn and Van Buren

FLORAL OFFERINGS
Sent to all parts of U. S.

A. LANGE, Florist

77-79 East Madison St.
Formerly at 25 East Madison St.
Tel. Central 3777

Furs Remodeled
Now at Lowest Prices

A. BISHOP & CO.

12 W. Washington St.
Est. 1864 100 Ft. W. of State

No. 1—Elastic
girdle with
the soft
and
supporting
the
firm
only. Price
\$1.50

No. 2—Mod
especially
for
riding. V
light
to allow
in the
saddle
Price \$3.00

No. 3—A dain
sleeve for
dancing. P
Price \$1.00

No. 4—A dain
sleeve for
dancing. P
Price \$1.00

No. 5—A dain
sleeve for
dancing. P
Price \$1.00

No. 6—A dain
sleeve for
dancing. P
Price \$1.00

No. 7—A dain
sleeve for
dancing. P
Price \$1.00

No. 8—A dain
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Price \$1.00

No. 9—A dain
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No. 10—A dain
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No. 11—A dain
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Price \$1.00

No. 12—A dain
sleeve for
dancing. P
Price \$1.00

No. 13—A dain
sleeve for
dancing. P
Price \$1.00

No. 14—A dain
sleeve for
dancing. P
Price \$1.00

DUNNE MISSION ASKS SHOWDOWN ON IRISH NATION

Letter Calls on Yankee
Peace Delegates to Tell
What Has Been Done.

BY SPEARMAN LEWIS.
(Chicago Tribune Foreign News Service.)
(By Special Cable.)

PARIS, June 22.—Encouraged by the action of the American Federation of Labor at Atlantic City, the American commission for Irish independence now in Paris has addressed the following letter demanding a showdown from the American commission to negotiate peace. The letter:

"General, we beg to advise you that the American Federation of Labor at its national annual session being held in Atlantic City, by a unanimous vote, adopted a resolution urging international recognition of the republican form of government now existing in Ireland and urging the peace conference to give a hearing to President De Valera, Arthur Griffith and Count George Noble Plunkett on the case of Ireland.

Subsidiary Reasons for Compliance.
"May we point out some reasons which we respectfully submit should move your honorable body to make every effort to have this resolution complied with:

"FIRST.—The American Federation of Labor has enrolled in its membership more than three million men and women, with a sphere of legitimate influence extending throughout the world.

"SECOND.—The American Federation of Labor contributed a high percentage to the American expeditionary forces.

"THIRD.—The organization was the basis and strong bulwark of the division of industry behind the military forces of the United States, without which the war could not have been won.

"FOURTH.—Mainly through the efforts of this great organization, its veterans, leaders, and other officials, the prosperity of our country during the great world war was maintained at its highest point and not one day's delay was occasioned in the production of essential war materials by strikes or labor disputes.

Bulwark of Democracy.

"FIFTH.—The A. F. L. aside from its purely industrial activities, we believe, without exaggeration, is the most powerful force in the world to-day for the maintenance of the democratic principles enshrined and practiced by us, and for the universal establishment of which America entered the world war; and to which the world must look for safety amid class—conflicting governmental ideas ranging from reactionary ambitions of monarchies and autocracies to the extreme dangers of socialism.

"We also take this occasion to point out since we made our original request to your honorable body on behalf of the Irish race that America is urging you to try to secure a hearing for the Irish case before the peace conference, and the United States with patriotic unanimity has made a similar request.

"We have also written to you from bodies representing a vast number of American citizens of all shades of political belief, composing all the



Mrs. Vito Pedote and children, Fred, Florence, Lena, and the baby.

groups which are makers of the national life, cablegrams to the same effect.

Has Hearing Been Granted?

"In view of the fact that the day is so close at hand upon which we all earnestly hope the terms of peace will be signed, with the greatest care but with all urgency, we would ask the favor of a reply to the following questions: 'A. Has the American commission to negotiate peace, or any individual member thereof, made a request to the general peace conference for a hearing for Messrs. De Valera, Griffiths, and Plunkett?

"B. Has your honorable body, or any individual member thereof, made a request to the peace conference for international recognition of the Irish republic?

"C. Has your honorable body or any individual member thereof made a request to the peace conference for any person or persons to present the case of Ireland and of its right of self-determination to the peace conference?

What Is Answer?

"D. All or any such requests which have been made, have been considered by the peace conference? If so, has the answer thereto been received from the peace conference or any official representative thereof?

"E. If such requests have not been made, will your honorable body be good enough, in view of the manifold petitions and appeals herein referred to,

to score our original request to your honorable body on behalf of the Irish race that America is urging you to try to secure a hearing for the Irish case before the peace conference, and the United States with patriotic unanimity has made a similar request.

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PERSHING CLIPS CUPID'S WINGS FOR PARIS GIRLS

Thinks Idle Doughboys Do Not Realize Burden of Family.

BY HENRY WALES.
(Chicago Tribune Foreign News Service.)
(Copyright: 1919: By the Tribune Company.)

PARIS, June 22.—Henceforth company commanders must investigate the fiancées of the soldiers in their commands before marriage to make sure that neither party already has been married before, that the couple realize what they are doing, and that the prospective bridegroom can support a wife. It is not intended that after the soldier actually is married the army can "divorce" him by refusing to permit his wife to go home with him. The moment a French girl marries an American she becomes an American citizen and cannot be barred from entering the United States.

Discusses Weddings.

Gen. Pershing explains that marriages between soldiers and French girls will be discouraged as far as possible, because the doughboys since the armistice have had little to do and are likely to wed without thinking about the seriousness of the step. However, some soldiers as are married already will be permitted to take their brides home.

Gen. Pershing states the A. E. F. is doing everything possible to make things comfortable for the soldiers' brides, the Y. M. C. A. having installed special quarters at Brest, where the wives are housed and fed and taken care of. Many have babies.

Baker Origin of Order.

I learned the Cupid restraining order originated after Secretary of War Baker's return from Washington, when he complained that the French brides of certain American doughboys on board the same transport with him self flirted with other men.

Secretary Baker favored issuing a ruling prohibiting any brides from remaining with their soldiers abroad. But it was pointed out to him that such a course would leave many French brides stranded at embarkation points, penniless, friendless, and hundreds of miles from their home towns, and would land the bridegroom in the United States after demobilization alone, without his wife, who would be in France, and he would have to return to get her or send for her. Then the secretary insisted hereafter every effort be made to dissuade soldiers from marrying French girls unless prospective brides are proven to have the highest character.



Gen. Groener, former Prussian war minister and successor to Hindenburg as chief of staff, has arrived in Weimar to confer with the members of the cabinet about the Polish situation and the entire eastern front.

BRITISH TROOPS MUTINY; 400 HELD

LONDON, June 22.—[By the Associated Press.]—The mutinous conduct of troops at Sutton Camp, Surrey, spreading for ten days, culminated in the formation of a committee by the men and their refusal to salute or to obey orders.

This morning two battalions of troops were sent to the camp in light fighting trim and with a machine gun. They arrested 400 men, among them the ringleaders, and dispatched 1,800 other men to camps at Dover and Canterbury.

The main grievance in the mutiny was that they were being ordered to France.

GERMAN PEACE CABINET HAS ONLY A TOE HOLD ON LIFE

LONDON, June 22.—Commenting on the previous day's news the new cabinet announced, signed, the peace treaty in Berlin says a mere accident or a few abstentions may at any moment result in its defeat, as was the case with the Centrist and Socialist bloc, on which it depends, commands only 255 out of the 423 deputies.

WAR FUND WORK OF ROCKEFELLER

New York, June 22.—[Special.]—The Rockefeller foundation spent \$22,500,000 in war work from 1914 to the present year, according to Dr. George E. Vincent, president of the foundation.

Work of the foundation in 1918 is summarized as follows:

The foundation, through its own departments and by cooperation with several independent agencies, pushed the tuberculosis campaign in France, and malaria in Arkansas and Mississippi, checked yellow fever in Central America, encouraged sanitation in twenty foreign states and twelve states of the Union; cooperated in improving health conditions in Brazil and Australia; pushed work on fifteen buildings for Peking medical center; increased funds of twenty-four missionary hospitals in China, and maintained sixty-eight fellowships at American medical schools.

TWO HELD AS SLAYERS.

Frank Black, 2860 West Twenty-third street, and Joseph Arneswold, 3107 on Twenty-third street, were held to stand trial on charges of murder on recommendation of a coroner's jury which held an inquest yesterday. Joseph Janney, 323 West Twenty-fourth street, Boston, who was shot and killed June 8,

ROOT'S VIEWS ON LEAGUE GAINING; KNOX IS BEATEN

Senators Desert Effort to Divorce Pact from Treaty of Peace.

(Continued from first page.)

tors by argument or backfire from the article in which he will urge the people to insist upon the acceptance of his peace plan without change.

It is long, however, as the opposition can make no amendment or modification it will be in a position to reject the treaty unless the president consents to modifications. The Republican leaders are confident that they can hold far more than thirty-three senators in line for the rejection of the treaty unless modified, and that in this way the Senate, forcing the president to come to terms on the question of safeguarding American rights and interests.

Some Republicans senators say they cannot understand how the president could oppose the Monroe doctrine reservation unless he does not believe in making it unmistakable that the United States does not purpose to yield this traditional American doctrine in any event.

Wilson's View of Article X.

But it is this article, in part at least, which the president contends accomodates the benevolent purpose of extending the Monroe doctrine to the entire world.

To meet this criticism Senator Knox

prohibits extension of foreign intervention by such reservations as suggested. It cannot pass the senate.

Senator Hitchcock, the president's spokesman in the senate, predicted the defeat of the Root program.

"Senator Root's proposition," he said, "is the natural sequence of a British bulwark, inasmuch as it would prohibit extension of foreign intervention in India, in Egypt, and elsewhere in Asia, which certain disturbances and dissatisfaction suggest the possibility of rebellion nourished from outside forces."

Senator McCumber, North Dakota, the lone Republican ready to accept the original covenant, said the Root reservations would get the very heart out of the covenant."

Bad Weather Again Halts Trans-Atlantic Dash

St. Johns, N. F., June 22.—Unfavorable weather conditions again postponed the trans-Atlantic flight by the Handley-Page biplane. Weather bureau officials said there is no possibility of an attempt tomorrow.

KING-KELLY CO.

3950 State St. 17 No. State St.

8th Fl. Mentor Bldg. 10th Fl. Stevens Bldg.

TWO Large Stores Above the High Rent Zone

Many Splendid Values in Summer Dresses at Clearance Sale Prices

Hundreds of customers during the past week have found that they could invest their cash to far better advantage here than anywhere else. This week even greater values prevail. Savings of from \$5.00 to \$25.00 are positively assured.



Georgette crepe; cuff, collar and tunic of silk; cuff and skirt embroidered. Very special, \$25.00.

Summery silk dress of taffeta with white georgette. Very special, \$23.00.

D Summer Dresses Priced for quick Clearance

Our splendid collection of summer dresses includes colored voiles, green voiles, organdies, checked organdies, foulards, taffetas, georgettes, ginghams, linenes, tricotines, paulettes and satin striped voiles, in all sizes with specially selected assortment of sizes from 40's to 46's, all special priced from \$9.75, \$12.75, \$16.75, \$23.50, \$28.50 and upward.



Fancy multi-colored ribbed tricotette skirt. Very special, \$23.50. At top—Self-striped gandy blouse, \$2.50. Georgette blouse, \$1.50, very embroidered, \$1.50.

S Wash Skirts Cool Blouses

Gabardine skirts	.....	\$4.50	Voile blouses	.....	\$1.50
Twill skirts	.....	\$6.95	Voile blouses	.....	\$1.50
Linen skirts	.....	\$6.95	Organie blouses	.....	\$1.50
Washable satin skirts	.....	\$7.95	Organie blouses	.....	\$1.50
Fan-Ta-Si skirts	.....	\$15.00	Georgette blouses	.....	\$1.50
Fancy georgette skirts	.....	\$18.50	Georgette blouses	.....	\$1.50

Big Reductions on Capes and Suits Representing many splendid models in excellent materials. Capes, \$9.75 and up. Suits, \$22.75 and up.

Um-m! Cheese Soufflé!

IT can be featherly and at the same time substantial if you use plenty of that rich, meaty sauce that tastes like the touch of a French chef—

A-1 SAUCE!

Advertise in The Tribune. Advertise in The Tribune.

FETISH OF BLAMED BLINK A

All Seen as Before
Hidden

BY OSCAR E. THE Chicago cop is "all." It may be on grace, or business influence, or friendship, or incident. But he recognizes this power. He is impressed.

In the menacing shadow, he is humble.

He notices a ward

He observes an alde-

tain's elbow, "helping

a poor widow."

He reflects stories

spenders seek to eva-

He watches a profes-

get a thief out of a ci-

One saloon is open

He hears many thin-

the game.

How a Cop Gets

After a little exper-

iment, he is convinced.

Probably he cannot

so intensely feels, but

he knows there

obeyed outside of his

by accident, it seldom

open. Usually it is

unheard. Frequently

grabs a mill, which

reasonable and adult.

Sometimes the cop

put his finger on it.

of the air as it moves

to "half" it, but he does

has a wife and child

thing" seems to have

the child of police, v-

erence to the laws.

To his satisfaction

works, gets results, and

who likes it.

They Try Giving

Once a copper got by

He saw the exhibi-

scenes. The power of

and smoothly—the price

of the "pull."

The bluecoat reflect

fake fortune teller.

game brought him an

old. The copper

was attached to the police

was a policeman—an old viewpoint.

Another used to go to

to other tried to get trans-

desirable beat. Still an-

would work to get pro-

to avoid trouble. Their

"pull" a thing of ad-

Some of the believers

promoted. They beca-

officer and his son.

The low saloon, the

the clever crook him-

tection. Politicians w-

and business men w-

ordinances. To deliver

the ability to forget,

orders, the double-cro-

a lack of sight, the w-

tion, the ability to not

thief, and to increase

and gambling. So the

certain parts of the d-

But the great major-

ers are financially

would like to give va-

their pay. Nearly all

thought "pull" were

They will become in-

even believe this infu-

for a period. Consider

HASS

The

"Gladst

\$9

Comfort and style; that you

The Chicago Tribune

THE WORLD'S GREATEST NEWSPAPER

FOUNDED JUNE 10, 1847

ENTERED AS SECOND CLASS MATTER JUNE 2, 1898, AT THE POSTOFFICE AT CHICAGO, ILL., UNDER ACT OF MARCH 3, 1879.

All unsolicited articles, manuscripts, letters and pictures sent to "The Tribune" are sent at the owner's risk, and the Tribune company expressly renounces any liability or responsibility for their safe delivery or return.

MONDAY, JUNE 23, 1919.

"Our Country! In her intercourse with foreign nations may she always be on the right; but our country, right or wrong." —Stephen Decatur.

THE TRIBUNE'S PLATFORM FOR CHICAGO

1—South shore—sub park plan.
2—Modernize Chicago water department.
3—Extend the Chicago plan—completion of the Twelfth street project and Michigan avenue link-development of Ogden avenue extension, etc.
4—Complete railroad terminals under way, and develop other new terminals.
5—Build boulevards along the drainage canals and connect them with the park system.
6—Lessen the Smoke Horror.
7—A modern traction system.

MAKE BURGLARY HAZARDOUS.
Without special reference to the gun toting bill proposed in the senate, it may be said, as an abstract proposition, that unless burglary and its allied felonies are made more hazardous, we need not expect much relief from the present violent campaign of gunmen.

Burglary almost inevitably presumes the intent to kill; yet it has come to be one of the least dangerous of occupations so far as the criminal is concerned. Presuming that a burglar is once arrested, there are many devices to be employed in his behalf. He may strive for prosecution on a lesser charge, may jump his bond, may plead guilty with an understanding on a light sentence, or produce the jocund alibi.

In the extreme event, that of conviction and a long sentence, there is still hope—a great and pleasing hope. It is that a criminal, through association with the undesirable type of politician, may be paroled.

The parole is the lifeline of the burglar; for that matter of any felon. It operates with the utmost of felicity in two directions.

The influential politician, to protect his own reputation, hesitates to appear openly in defense of a criminal on trial. He may exert his power through various channels to provide bail bonds and attorney's fees; but not be observed publicly in the courtroom. This is perfectly understood between criminal and political patron. The criminal takes the chance of conviction, knowing that he still enjoys the prospect of parole.

The parole supposes repentance. It assumes that the convict is purged of his wickedness and years to go straight. The convict knows this. So does the politician. When the politician approaches the parole board he comes armed with the tears of humanity, making his plea before a tribunal established for the purpose of lending courage and resolution to human frailty. There sits the repentant felon; here the politician, his breast heaving with the emotionalism of a mother pleading another chance for her wayward boy; there the receptive Justicars, devoted to the task of retrieving delinquents. The result is quite obvious.

The next day the convict proves his repentance by robbing as many persons as he can.

It isn't always so; but so in too many instances; so many instances that life and property are in peril. In many cases the parole system has become an insidious system of licensing criminals. The cheap politicians protect their fences, the robbers go about as usual, and only the public suffers.

It is possible that out of 100 robbers one might be found whose act was the result of frenzy into which he was driven by hunger, starving children, and a dying mother. But this is no protection for the purse of the man who is on the way to buy food for his own children, medicine for his own dying mother, and whose life is forfeit if he doesn't stand and deliver.

Who enters another's house with a pistol proposes to deprive another of his goods and kill him if necessary. Is that inoffending householder entitled to no protection? Must he lie abed and suffer himself to be robbed of the things he worked hard to possess? Is it any satisfaction for him to know that this potential murderer who robbed him has repented before, and may presently repent again?

Crimes with weapons ought to be outside the pale of the parole law. Paroles were devised for the truly repentant. We do not perceive in the pardon board a special intelligence which enables it to investigate the quality of the contrite heart. A desperate criminal, yearning for freedom, is most apt to weep publicly, for if he will rob and kill, he surely will find redemption.

It is to be hoped that a gun law will be passed; that crimes with weapons will be punished swiftly and irrevocably. It is fine to lament for the erring; but what about the safety of the thousands who do not err? The plea is not for the safety of offenders. It is for the safety of decent folk.

BOXING AGAIN.

A bill permitting professional and public boxing has been passed by the legislature and it is hoped will receive the approval of the governor. It is so framed as to place safeguards about the game to protect it from the evils which discredited this sport in the past. These safeguards ought to serve. The friends of the sport should do their best to protect it.

The Tribune has urged the restoration of boxing because it considers it not only a form of athletics which ought to be cultivated by all young men because it is good for the health and good for the character, but also because it is a legitimate source of public entertainment. Men like to see a boxing match and it does not hurt them to see it.

We realize this latter is an argument not accepted by many worthy men and women who conceive of this world as a moral gymnasium merely. But we cannot believe that it is necessary to confine our pleasures to crocheting and croquet in order to live within the bounds of virtue. We have a sympathy for what unregenerate mankind still enjoys, a contest of will and muscle, of endurance and physical skill. This adds to the pleasure of living and we are for making life pleasant as well as edifying.

No one need go to a boxing match if he doesn't want to. But we think that those who want to should not be prevented from doing so by those who don't want to. The invasion of personal liberty in the interest of a code of conduct is not in keep-

ing with our American convention, and it is bringing about a reaction which will not be advantageous to good conduct. The seal of reforming minorities often overleaps itself.

HARMONY IN THE SOUTH SHORE PROJECT.

While we realize that each of the interests concerned with the improvement of the south lake shore is bound to exercise care in preserving to itself such advantages as seem important we also realize that the objective, which, after all, is the betterment of the city, cannot be attained without some unselfish cooperation.

We hope the visit of Charles H. Markham, who as regional director of railroads and spokesman ex officio for the Illinois Central railroad comes with a good deal of authority, will be the means of establishing a concert which will put the municipal government, the federal government, and the railroad on a basis of operation.

Quite naturally the railroad is jealous of its advantages and should be expected to guard them. But whatever is for the upbuilding of Chicago should work to the betterment of the railroad. In most respects the elevation of tracks and the modification of territorial claims and street privileges should invoke mutual benefits.

The big advantage to be gained, however, is that a great territory which now is in disuse can be made to yield a great dividend in health to the people. In industry spurred up, and in beauty to the city. Until the present—and we hope the period has passed—the negotiations have been punctuated by numerous deadlocks, many of them hinging upon details arising in another part of the plan. Regardless of the causes of the deadlocks it still is a fact that the project is the only thing that suffers.

Compromises and concessions are necessary in all negotiations—necessaries in the south shore plan. We hope that an agreement can be reached whereby if the whole program cannot be completed in five years or ten or twenty we will at least not waste time.

Five hundred Indiana women inform congress that corsets should not be taxed as a luxury, as they are a necessity. They are. In ever so many cases quite as much a necessity as hoops on a tub.

AN exciting incident in Pasadena is related by Allan McIntyre in a letter to a friend. Noticing a big crowd gathered around a policeman, Allan pushed through to the center of the throng, and learned that, in some mysterious way, an ant had got under the crystal of the policeman's watch.

AIN'T NATURE GRAND!
—(From the San Francisco Gazette.)

To travel Oldsmobiles, to go in Indian over-Indian skis and Swiss crags, we recommend a walk thru Monument Valley, at the hour when the setting sun accolades with sword of flame the serried sentinels of the Rampart range.

Five hundred Indiana women inform congress that corsets should not be taxed as a luxury, as they are a necessity. They are. In ever so many cases quite as much a necessity as hoops on a tub.

HOW ABOUT AMERICA?

The convention of the American Federation of Labor has voted an endorsement of the covenant of the league of nations with the sole proviso that "nothing in the instrument can be construed as denying the right of self-determination and freedom of America as recognized by the convention."

In other words, the convention was quite ready to bind the United States to a foreign agreement more complicated and far-reaching than any ever attempted in this country or any other. It was ready to vote without study or deliberation for a treaty pledging the United States to depart from traditional policy and to plunge into the center of old world politics, assuming responsibilities to which the convention had given virtually no consideration except that involved in a brief debate. All this, which means so much to the delegates themselves, to their children, and their children's children the convention was ready to assent to light-heartedly. But when it came to the question of Ireland, the convention would take no chances.

We do not think this is common sense, much less American. Concede everything that the most extreme Irish patriot says of the Irish question, still Americans ought not to be more zealous of the rights of any other people than they are of their own national welfare.

The peace treaty with the covenant will end high and dry with the passing of June, we read. Among the rare old infants that will be orphaned is Old Jim Jones Whisky, aged three years.

ADVANTAGES OF A COLLEGE EDUCATION.

Looking down upon the riot of brilliantly-attired femininity which lifted its praises to her, the most exacting goddess must have been satisfied; all the mortals who witnessed it were, at any rate. The over-charming kaleidoscope of whirling dances against the background of a lavishly bodiced stage presented a sight only to be described as superbly dazzling.

VAST stores of distilled liquors will be left high and dry with the passing of June, we read. Among the rare old infants that will be orphaned is Old Jim Jones Whisky, aged three years.

YOUNG FOLK.

Stir: Like all New Englanders, I take my precarious joys with a modicum of sadness. Lingering in the C. A. C. reading room this afternoon, I noted among the advertisements of the Harvard Lampoon, the college gazette, with style yet uninvited by strict journalism this announcement by a Cambridge laundry: "If you will favor us with your soiled washing apparel the same will be promptly cleaned and promptly returned. Especial satisfaction guaranteed in the cleansing of white goods." Do you suppose they wash duck pants?

P. D. S.

THE hired girl will no longer be addressed by her given name, says Mary McDowell; and other plans for ameliorating her condition are underway. The upper dog has a good time of it in this world. Everybody tries to help.

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POCOCK MYSTERY MAN IDENTIFIED AS J. S. MINTREN

New Figure Is Hunted as
Hoffman Says Poison
Killed Woman.

Identification of THE TRIBUNE pic-
ture of the companion of Mrs. Anna
Wells Pocock, whose body was found
Saturday in a room in the City Hall
Squares hotel, was made yesterday by
acquaintances in Cedar Rapids as that
of J. S. Mintren of Jackson county,
Ia. The man who registered at the
hotel with Mrs. Pocock was identified
as the man of the photograph,
which was found among Mrs. Pocock's
possessions.

Mrs. Pocock met her death at the
hands of a jealous man—a man who
had not yet been named in the case—
according to the latest theory of the
police last night, based on the opinion
of Coroner Peter A. Hoffman that the
death was due to an alkaloid poison
recently.

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Woman's Ventures Traced.

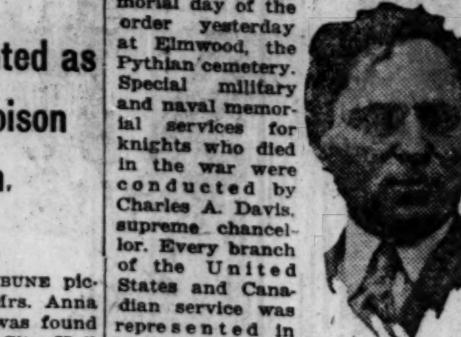
With the identity of Mintren came
the disclosure of Mrs. Pocock's finan-
cial ventures in Iowa, which were fol-
lowed by the sudden death of her hus-
band, Harry F. Pocock, in Canton, O.,
three years ago.

According to former friends in Iowa
City, Mrs. Pocock and her husband
opened several moving picture the-
aters in Iowa during 1914. One of these
was the Bijou in Iowa City, where the
couple resided.

Mrs. Pocock was well known here
and had many friends among some of
the wealthiest families in the city,"
said J. E. Rosenstein, an Iowa City
merchant. "She was always dressed
fashionably and was known as a
shrewd business woman. She must
have quite an estate, as she was
the owner of coal land in Ohio valued at
\$400,000."

From the statements of other Iowa
City residents it was learned Mrs.
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PYTHIANS HONOR THEIR DEAD AT ELMWOOD CEMETERY

Approximately 500 Cook county Pythians and members of auxiliary bodies
observed the memorial day of the
order yesterday at Elmwood, the
Pythian cemetery. Special military
and naval memorials were
conducted by Charles A. Davis,
supreme chancellor. Other
branches of the United States and Canadian
Pythians, represented in
uniform, attended. The speakers were
Charles A. Davis, Frank Smith of St.
Louis, John Kirby, George Freen, and
W. G. Edens.

Identification of THE TRIBUNE pic-
ture of the companion of Mrs. Anna
Wells Pocock, whose body was found
Saturday in a room in the City Hall
Squares hotel, was made yesterday by
acquaintances in Cedar Rapids as that
of J. S. Mintren of Jackson county,
Ia. The man who registered at the
hotel with Mrs. Pocock was identified
as the man of the photograph,
which was found among Mrs. Pocock's
possessions.

Mr. Pocock met his death at the
hands of a jealous man—a man who
had not yet been named in the case—
according to the latest theory of the
police last night, based on the opinion
of Coroner Peter A. Hoffman that the
death was due to an alkaloid poison
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Lieut. John W. Norton, who is investi-
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Yellow Taxicab company.

Time Unaccounted For.

"I brought Mrs. Pocock downtown
Thursday evening," said the taxi driver.
"She called me from her home at
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CATHOLIC DRIES ASK WILSON TO KEEP HANDS OFF

Attack Propaganda of the
Wets at State Convention.

BY THE REV. W. B. NORTON.

Resolutions charging the propaganda intended to nullify the national prohibition amendment was un-American and calling upon President Wilson to restrain from interfering with the enforcement of war prohibition on July 1 were unanimously passed yesterday by the Illinois State convention of the Catholic Total Abstinence union at the Knights of Columbus hall, 165 West Madison street.

The resolutions also thanked congress for submitting woman's suffrage to the states and congratulated Illinois on being the first state to ratify the suffrage amendment.

Attack Liquor Friends.

One of the paragraphs read: "We earnestly appeal to all law abiding citizens to disregard the so-called warnings of the liquor interests that the cause of the Catholics or foreign enemies."

The war record of the Rev. Thomas L. Harmon, former president of the union, who received the Croix de Guerre with palm, was praised and the claim that the United States had taken advantage of the absence from the country of the soldiers to ratify the national amendment was resented.

John F. Cuneen was elected state president and P. J. Melvin was elected second vice president. All other officers were reelected. The Rev. Thomas F. Quinn of St. Louis, the retiring president, was elected one of the delegates to the national convention to be held in August at New Haven, Conn.

O'Callaghan Is Speaker.

The very Rev. P. J. O'Callaghan, Washington, D. C., former national president of the Catholic Total Abstinence union and former pastor of St. Mary's church, Chicago, made the principal address.

"We have been on the side of the under dog," he said, "but now we are

100 TROPHIES OF 'OVER TOP' TRIPS ON HIS 2 BELTS



'TWAS ANTI-THIS, ANTI-THAT, NOW IT'S 'ANTI-ANTI'

Organization to Fight
"Rule by Fanatics" Is
Launched Here.

Spurred into action by the general "anti" trend of legislation—the eighteenth constitutional amendment and the agitation for anti-tobacco legislation in particular—organization of a new association to combat national prohibition has been started.

The Association Opposed to National Prohibition is now in Chicago. A western headquarters is now open in suite 50-51 in the Auditorium, from which the territory included in nine states of the middle west will be flooded with propaganda of the forces against the prohibitionists.

Cradled in New York, it is organized as a membership corporation under the laws of that state.

\$1 a Year Man Chief.

James Arthur Sweet, former manager of a cigar store in New York, is the managing director. During the war he was a \$1 a year man on George C. Marshall's publicity committee. Associated with him on the board of directors are Joseph W. Harriman, president of the Harriman-S. Hill, president of New York, and Cornelius J. Sullivan, New York attorney.

The proposed organization will radiate branches of the western section to Detroit, Louisville, Minneapolis, Milwaukee, St. Louis, Cincinnati, Indianapolis and Des Moines.

Against All Prohibition.

The association, according to its official announcement yesterday, is not limited to a campaign against the eighteenth amendment. All prohibitions affecting the personal liberties

of the people are to be combated. The statement, in part, continues:

"The Association Opposed to National Prohibition is leading the campaign against any attempt to abridge personal liberty by constitutional amendment. Over a million American citizens have become members of this organization, and protested against any movement to destroy personal liberty as represented by the founders of the republic."

"The object of this association is not limited to the war, and does not question, nor has anyone officially connected with it any direct or indirect connection with the liquor business."

"Personal Liberty Abridged."

"We are opposed to the enforcement of the Shepard bill, which becomes effective July 1. The war reasons which prompted its passage no longer exist. President Wilson declared, after the armistice, 'The war thus comes to an end.'

"We are opposed to the eighteenth

amendment because it would force many of our states into a system unsupported by public opinion and violated by the Constitution."

"We are opposed to proposed anti-tobacco legislation because of its abridgment of personal liberty and its restriction of constitutional rights."

Within a week, it is declared, a Chicago board of directors, to handle the affairs of the association in Chicago, will be announced, and will include some of the "big men" in finance, labor, society and industry.

In the last two weeks, it is declared, over 250,000 protest cards have been sent to Senator Medill McCormick and Congressman Mason, urging their opposition to prohibition propaganda.

ROB GIRLS' HOTEL ROOM.

Thieves entered the room of Miss Marie Schutts, Sherwood hotel, 4635 Sheridan road, Saturday night, and stole \$50 she had in a money belt. Miss Gertrude Jenkins, who rooms with her, lost \$11.

Iron in Comfort this Summer



The Right Shoe

TO recommend the right shoe is a test of ability and intelligent service, for individual needs most frequently require shoes of anatomical accuracy.

It is in such service that the House of Hanan excels, a responsibility that is emphasized by our many years of experience, and by the inner building of quality in every shoe, safely supplementing the external values of attractive leathers and smart styles.

HANAN & SON CHICAGO

STORE FOR MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN
Corner of State and Washington Streets

TWO STORES FOR MEN EXCLUSIVELY:

Hamilton Club Bldg.
24 South Dearborn Street
Next to 1st National Bank

Railway Exchange Bldg.
74 East Jackson Boulevard
Next to Lyon & Healy's

Electric Irons \$1.00 Balance in Six Down Monthly Payments

AT THE FOLLOWING DEALERS

Down Town

Commonwealth Edison Electric
Shop, 72 West Adams St.
Freeman Sweet Co., 628 Dearborn
L. Stuber & Co., 35 W. Lake St.
Siebhens-Hardware Co., 15 West Van
Buren St.
Superior Electric Co., 40 N. Wells St.

South Side

A. & B. Company, 714 E. 3rd Street
Commonwealth Edison Electric
Shop, 72 West Adams St.
Ed. C. Boescher, 6639 S. Dearborn
Boulevard Electric Shop, 1655 West
Brookline Electric Works, 7135 South
Chicago Avenue
C. J. Clegg, 605 S. Stony Island Ave.
Butler Electric Co., 3531 Cottage
Grove Avenue
Calumet Electric Construction &
Supply Co., 11512 Wallace St.
Coleman & Stockman, 1016 West
51st Street
Coliseum Electric, 2836 Indiana Ave.
Commonwealth Edison Electric
Shop, 9163 South Chicago Ave.
D. L. Clegg, 605 S. Stony Island Ave.
E. J. Clegg, 605 S. Stony Island Ave.
Fidelity Electric Co., 2110 W. 22nd St.
A. J. Hamburg, 2320 W. 43rd St.
A. D. H. Hart, 210 S. Dearborn St.
M. E. Hill, 925 Charles Street
Household Electric Appliance Co.,
1119 South Western Avenue
Horn Electric Co., 110 S. Desplaines St.
The Household Appliance Co., 5218
Avenue
J. Johnovs, 3509 W. 12th St.
The Arthur Johnson Co., 4802 West
S. M. Kahn, 451 E. 43rd Street
R. Kanter, 2320 W. 43rd Street
J. L. Karp, 671 W. 26th Street
A. W. Kratz, 6354 S. Halsted Street
Kepke Hardware Co., 456 North
K. & K. Electric Co., 3330 West North
Ave.
A. V. Kratz, 2335 Milwaukee Ave.
A. W. Kratz, 3411 W. Madison St.
Chas. Marcs, 3152 W. 26th Street
Marks Elec. Shop, 2345 W. Chicago Ave.
W. J. McMillip, 25 N. Crawford Ave.
Bernard O'Hare, 410 W. Madison St.
Pilkington Electric Supply Co.,
1339 West 18th Street
12th Street Store, 12th & Halsted Sts.
E. D. Smith, 2415 Milwaukee Ave.
Steinmetz Elec. Co., 2028 Chicago Ave.
J. P. Szymanski, 1018 Milwaukee Ave.
Weinberg & Co., 3842 W. 12th St.
Dan Young & Co., 224 West
Madison Street

Gilbert Wilson & Co., 1309 E. 55th St.
Woodman Repair Company,
6130 Cottage Grove Avenue

North Side

Abba Electric Construction Co.,
11512 Wallace Street
Chicago Electric Service Company
1535 Wilson Avenue
Commonwealth Edison Electric
Supply Co., 4525 N. Dearborn St.
Cut-Katz Electric Co., 282 Lincoln Av.
Edgewater Electric Shop,
Eiseman and Skon, 402 Elston Ave.
John J. Elliott, 402 Elston Ave.
Fuller Electric Co., 1236 North
Clark Street
Chicago Electric Service Company
1535 Wilson Avenue
Butler Electric Shop, 3531 Cottage
Grove Avenue
General Electric Shop, 235 Irving
Park Road
Globe Electric Company,
4038 Wilson, 218 East 4th Street
Drexel Electric Co., 4023 Cottage
Grove Avenue
A. D. Dunbar, 1150 West 69th Street
Electrical Appliance Co., 2601 W. 12th St.
Fred C. Hill, 1916 Cuyler Ave.
Douglas Electric Co., 3436 Ordern Ave.
Emergency Electric Construction
Co., 1532 N. Clark St.
Emmons and Co., 3637 Fullerton Av.
Sam Garvin Co., 1019 W. Lake St.
Home Lighting and Fixture Co.,
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Majakus Advertising Company, Chicago

ROCKINCHAIR Athletic Underwear for Men & Boys



The ideal underwear for the outdoor man and boy. Allows such absolute freedom of movement that you are never reminded you have any underwear on!

Henderson & Ervin

424 South Wells St.

BLOUSE IN BACK
CLOSED SEAT AND CROTCH
LET YOUR TROUSERS
SIDE LEG OPENING
EASY SIMPLE

Forget Your
Digestive Organs
No need to worry over disordered conditions when tarry, bubbling Eno's "Fruit Salt"—a gentle aperient—so naturally acts upon the eliminative tract—restoring normal functions of the stomach, liver and intestines.

ENO'S
"FRUIT SALT"
(DERIVATIVE COMPOUND)
The efficient and correct way to bring relief to those who previously were subject to indigestion, constipation, flatulence, etc. Way don't you try it?

At All Druggists
3. C. Eno, Ltd., London, S. E. England
Agents for the United States
HABOLIO & BITCHER & CO., Inc.
New York, U. S. A.—Toronto, Canada

"FULL HOUSE" AT
NEAL INSTITUTE
Realizing that "Time and Tide" of the approaching dry winter are having the "Stored-Up" poisons instated from their system, Neal Institute, 1024 W. 46th Street, Chicago (Oakland 430), or AT HOME in moderate prices, by "NEAL WAY"—Established in Chicago

O'Sullivan's Heels

Absorb the shocks that tire you out

Copyright, 1919 by O'S. R. Co.

When you try your first
O'Sullivan's Heels, note
that great resiliency is their
springiness and wearing qualities.

Rubber, as you know, can be made
hard and brittle as in fountain pens,
or soft and crumbly as a pencil
substitutes.

You can protect yourself from these
useless shocks. You can cushion your
steps against the daily jolts and jars.
O'Sullivan's Heels absorb the shocks
that tire you out.

It is not just the rubber that gives
O'Sullivan's Heels their springiness
and wearing qualities.

Rubber, as you know, can be made
hard and brittle as in fountain pens,
or soft and crumbly as a pencil
substitutes.

KID PLAY

As a
instrument
As the
finished
by hand
best music
hear it, with

W.W.

Plans, M.
Dealers in

3

SHE WANTS PLANE TO PIONEER IN, BUT CAN'T GET IT

Mrs. H. L. Potter Asserts
She'll Stay Here Until
Dealers "Ante."

Daniel Boone had a wilderness; Columbus had an ocean, and Joan of Arc found swords and clanking steel thrust upon her. W. H. L. Harry L. Potter of Madison, Wis., would like to know if: How can you be an aviatrix without an airplane? She has come from her conquests of the automobile field and in the realm of trap shooting, has come to Chicago with the intention of staying on the job until the time in which she intends to make aviation safe for femininity is produced by dealers who declare they planes for sale.

She Wishes to Pioneer.

"Some one has to be a pioneer," she said yesterday. "The field of aviation for women is practically unlimited. Man has so far combined to put a muzzle on the freedom of the air."

"Women have flown for exhibition and commercial purposes," it is true. They did the same when women attempted to fly cameras. But few, if any, women have gone into aviation for sport, the joy of air piloting. I want to help show the women that aviation is a feminine diversion, but how can I pioneer if they won't produce a plane for me to buy?"

Purchase of an airplane is a long and difficult task, according to Mrs. Potter, who says she has been "stalled off" by aviation agents for weeks.

"I'm due to hop off for Madison tomorrow," she declared. "I have promised students at the university to bring them the plane as part of their reunion celebration, and I don't intend to leave Chicago until I leave it in my own machine."

He Pays Her a Tribute.

"Yes," said one airplane dealer, "I know Mrs. Potter. If I had a salesman half as persistent and persistent I'd double his salary."

Mrs. Potter is credited with having pioneered in trap shooting for women. Hundreds of women have followed her lead since she won the western championship in St. Louis. She brought her pistol, Lieut. Robert Erickson of Madison, and he made a "hopping" with her in his bid to get away in her new plane today, if it arrives.

PAGE CALLS ON PRESIDENT.

PAGE, June 22.—Thomas Nelson Page, United States ambassador to Italy, arrived today and called on President Wilson.

Healthy Feet



You can have healthy feet if you will let Martin Larson build your shoes. His shoes are well fitting because they are made right over your own feet.

The Larson Sta-Right Shoes for men and women are known all over the United States, but the only place they can be had is in Chicago, because they are designed and made by Martin Larson, Chicago's only shoe specialist for the past 32 years.

The method of building these shoes was originated by Martin Larson years ago. The system employed is reproducing your feet into lasts by a plaster parlor cast system.

If you would enjoy healthy feet, consult Martin Larson at once.

Sta-Right

\$18
AND UP

Custom Shoes to

Measure,

\$17
AND UP

Plaster Casts,

\$10

MARTIN LARSON

Chicago's Only Shoe Specialist
369 W. Madison St.
At the Bridge

SCORES OF CHICAGOANS ARRIVE AT ATLANTIC PORTS FROM OVERSEAS

New York, June 22.—[Special.]—The following officers and men from Chicago returned today:

MAJOR.

Byron Bobb, *Executive Captain*.

Chesler Oliphant, 6205 Ingleside-av.

LIEUTENANTS.

Emmer Nelson, 1214 Glenlake-av.

James Owen, 308 S. Paulina-av.

Joseph Becker, 401 S. LaSalle-av.

SERGEANTS.

Island Whiting, 644 S. Paulina-av.

Edward Healy, 940 S. May-av.

James Turley, 1605 S. Clinton Park-av.

Joseph Schlitt, 523 S. Winchester-av.

Philip Hossing, 434 S. Rockwood-av.

William Nellis, 1228 S. Paulina-av.

Mike Beatty, 1413 S. Paulina-av.

James Cole, 1302 S. LaSalle-av.

CORPORALS.

Arthur Vanderveen, 1204 S. Rockwood-av.

Arthur Campbell, 4086 West End-av.

William Davis, 205 S. LaSalle-av.

Michael Phelan, 2055 Queen-av.

SERGEANTS.

Lawrence Brelin, 4814 Jackson-blvd.

James K. Kuhn, 1804 W. 20th-av.

Levi Van Arsdale, 2338 Indiana-av.

Modest Landry, 3211 S. Morgan-av.

Stanley Parker, 4621 S. Kedzie-av.

Patrick Mathews, 5732 S. Paulina-av.

John Miller, 4000 S. Rockwood-av.

Thomas Devine, 3245 Flory-av.

William Bell, 6631 Perry-av.

Charles Mitchell, 3510 N. Robey-av.

Walter Larsen, Oak Park.

Rudolph Haake, 4406 Mohawk-av.

Mathias Kuhl, 4834 S. Laffin-av.

Sebastian Stolla, 800 S. Claremont-av.

James Stoll, 811 Gault-av.

Peter Busch, 3231 Moersett-av.

James Miller, 1749 Mohawk-av.

Philip Canfield, 36 S. State-av.

John Danzig, 1000 S. Paulina-av.

Edward Cronin, 2851 W. Harrison-av.

Walter Stolzenbach, 2422 Fletcher-av.

John Lyon, 1940 S. East-av.

Matthew Wainandy, 6100 N. Lincoln-av.

CORPORALS.

John Nelson, 1052 W. 57th-av.

Richard Miller, 6434 University-av.

John Nease, 1905 S. Paulina-av.

Anthony Marshall, 5258 LaSalle-av.

Edward Marshall, 3000 W. Rockwood-av.

Frank Alexander, 5363 S. Ashland-av.

John Mortimer, 625 W. Wabash-av.

Frank Nease, 2027 W. Congress-av.

James Kandi, 1880 Throop-av.

Felix Macas, 1717 Canal-av.

John Nease, 3716 S. Paulina-av.

Frank Mills, 5433 S. Paulina-av.

Charles Nelson, 6044 Sangamon-av.

Henry Hareler, 2444 N. Sawyer-av.

Harry Jameson, 745 S. California-av.

Harry Zales, 4117 W. 25th-av.

Joseph Buttry, 3404 S. Morgan-av.

William Miller, 3800 S. Paulina-av.

Ben Schoenfeld, 1139 N. Lawndale-av.

MAINTENANCE.

John Nease, 1905 S. Paulina-av.

John Nease, 1

IF YOU WANT A JOB READ TRIBUNE WANT ADS TODAY

The Chicago Tribune is printing more Help Wanted advertising than ever before in its history. The volume of such advertising reflects a greater demand for men and women workers than existed at any time prior to the armistice.

On Sunday, June 15th, 1919, over 4000 jobs were offered in the Help Wanted pages of The Chicago Tribune. These job offers covered 12 pages, or 96 columns of advertising space. No issue of any other Chicago newspaper ever contained as big a volume of Help Wanted advertising.

MACHINISTS, DRAFTSMEN, WOODWORKERS, PRINTERS, SHOP AND FACTORY WORKERS

Employers know that Tribune want ads bring the most desirable help, the most efficient and reliable workers. These employers are eagerly seeking YOU now through The Tribune. Read the Help Wanted ads TODAY, select the ad which looks best to you, and introduce yourself to the employer. Say to him, "I saw your ad in The Tribune." These words will at once stamp YOU as a "preferred worker," because employers know that "preferred workers" read The Tribune. YOU will therefore be sure of the best consideration from the employer.

SALESMEN, SOLICITORS, EXECUTIVES, MANAGERS, STORE AND OFFICE HELP

There are hundreds of urgent, hurry-up messages addressed to YOU, from employers who NEED your services NOW. Read over these messages, printed in the Help Wanted columns of The Tribune. If YOU are a red-blooded, live-wire salesman, a progressive, result-getting manager, or a capable, efficient office worker, these boom days of reconstruction offer an abundance of money making opportunities for YOU. The one way to connect with these positions is through the Help Wanted ads in The Tribune.

The best jobs, the best employers, the best opportunities for advancement are always advertised in The Tribune. Read them TODAY, follow them every day if necessary. It will bring success and happiness to you and yours.

And when you present yourself to your prospective employer, give yourself this recommendation. Say to him, "I saw your ad in

The Chicago Tribune

THE WORLD'S GREATEST NEWSPAPER

HEIRESS-
NEAR RE
SEYMO

Wife Abandon
Charged in
mel Ca

Unless she has a re
Witz Seymour, the 1
bride, will recover in
the effects of mercuri
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end of the week it is
able to face Chas
R. her husband, in a
arraigned on a char
doment.

After a married in
three weeks, Seymour
in a rooming house
avenue on June 14, "a
and sell his bonds,
became sick the next
her illness on eight to
her husband gave her
she was taken to the
sital and her mother
Witz of Washington,
moned.

Husband Held in
Seymour was arrested
York police Saturday
rant charging him with
bride, whom he married
Md. on June 3, after
in Atlantic City, N. J.
agent Joseph C. Witz
warrant sworn out by
unday, and he expects
New York as soon as
Seymour will waive ex
Dr. C. L. Wynkod
road, president of the
pital, said last night
on the road to recover
"She ought to be all
three days," he said.

Son of New York
Seymour is the son
broker, according to
asked the police of a
to arrest him.
In the Grant of
D. C. police depart
Witz called the Seymour
York on the long dis
after the marriage and
quiries of her new son
an's voice answered him
that "Charlie was all right."



The
STORE
for
MEN

HEIRESS-BRIDE NEAR RECOVERY; SEYMOUR HELD

Wife Abandonment to Be
Charged in "Calo-
mel Case."

Unless she has a relapse, Mrs. Hazel
Witt Seymour, the 19 year old heiress
wife, will recover in a few days from
the effects of mercurial poisoning taken
in the form of medicine. Before the
end of the week it is expected she will
be able to face Charles D. Seymour
Mr. her husband, in court, when he is
arraigned on a charge of wife aban-
donment.

After a married life of less than
three weeks, Seymour left his bride
in a rooming house on North Racine
avenue on June 14, to go to the races
and sell some bonds. Mrs. Seymour
became sick the next day, and blamed
her illness on eight tablets of calomel
her husband gave her before he left.
She was taken to the Lake View hos-
pital and her mother, Mrs. Laura J.
Witt of Washington, D. C., was sum-
moned.

Husband Held in New York.

Seymour was arrested by the New
York police Saturday on a fugitive war-
rant charging him with abandoning his
bride, whom he married in Baltimore,
Md. on June 3, after a short courtship
in Atlantic City, N. J. Detective Ser-
geant Joseph Mallow, who has the
warrant sworn out by the mother Sat-
urday, said he was to be held to leave for
New York as soon as he gets word
of Seymour's waiving extradition.

John G. L. Wynkoop, 737 Sheridan
and president of the Lake View hos-
pital, said last night Mrs. Seymour is
on the road to recovery.

"She ought to be all right in two or
three days," he said.

Sons of New York Broker.

Seymour is the son of a New York
broker, according to Mrs. Witz, who
told the police of a number of cities
to arrest him.

Inspector Grant of the Washington,
D. C. police department said Mrs.
Witt is a widow, having been mar-
ried on the long distance telephone
after the marriage and made some in-
quiries of her new son-in-law. A woman's
voice answered her, assuring her
that "Charley was all right."

"LOSTED"
"Little Boy Blue" at Detention
Home No. 1, Who Sobs for
His Mamma.



SOLDIER SEEKS WIFE WHO FLED WHILE HE FOUGHT

When Sergt. George Schmid re-
turned from service overseas with the
24th engineers he expected that Ma-
rie, his wife of only a few weeks before
he joined the colors, would be waiting
for him. He went to his father's home,
1221 West Seventy-third place, but
there was told that she had gone to
the home of her parents, at 6050 South
Union street.

Schmid went there in search of
her.

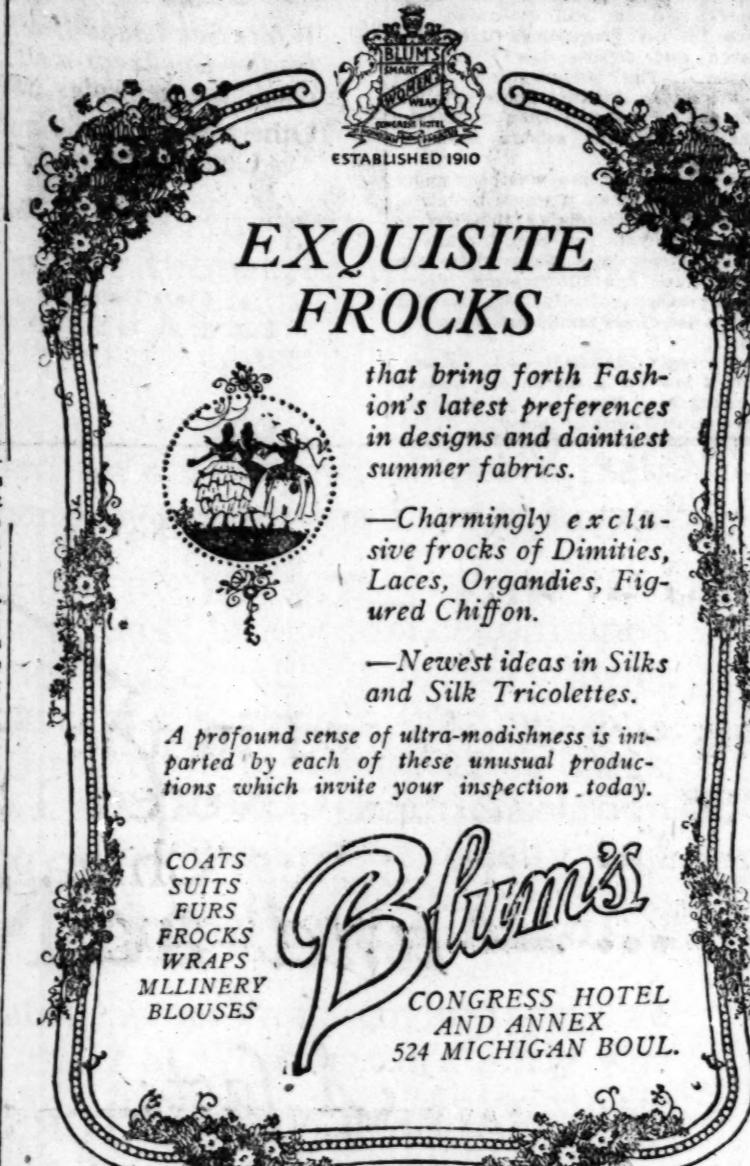
"They told me," he repeated to the
Englewood police yesterday, "that she had
stayed out a little at nights and

that they had scolded her. About the
middle of February she packed up
and left, though I have looked
everywhere for her there is no trace.
I want her to know that wherever she
is, or whatever she has done, I am
ready to forgive. I want her back
again."

**Snub Twelve Costly Autos,
Steal a Flivver Each**

Three automobile thieves early yes-
terday morning stole three "flivvers"
from the garage of N. T. Burnell, 218-
220 South Oakwood boulevard, scoring
several more expensive cars. Neigh-
bors heard them in the garage.

Fifteen automobiles were reported
stolen during the last twenty-four
hours.



An Exceptional Offering of

Men's Fine Suits \$45

A prominent clothing manufacturer
is trying to get some of our business.

Illustrating how precious to man-
ufacturers is the prestige of dealing with
this institution.

He made us a price on a limited quan-
tity of Suits that we could not ignore.

There are only 400 Suits at this
price.

But everyone of those 400 is a
real value.

THIRD FLOOR

MARSHALL FIELD & COMPANY

THE STORE FOR MEN

A Separate Store—in a Separate Building
SOUTHWEST CORNER WABASH AVENUE AND WASHINGTON STREET

CUSTOM SERVICE that appeals
to exacting men in Made-to-Order
Shirts, Neckwear, Clothing, Shoes
SECOND FLOOR

RIVIERA

BALABAN & KATZ
Announce the Only Air Refrigerating
Systems in Theatrical Use

at the
Riviera Theatre
Broadway and Lawrence

Central Park Theatre
W. 12th St. and Central Park

Refreshingly cool air, as invigorating as the balmy moun-
tain breezes, undeniable beauty and exquisite entertain-
ment are the valued possessions of these wonder theaters.

**OUR
FREEZING
PLANT**
(JUST INSTALLED)

**Removes the Temper
from Temperature**

It provides fresh and exhilarating air, chilled to any
degree of coolness necessary to our patrons' comfort.

**No Heat Is So Intense But That It
Succumbs to Its Treatment—No
Humidity So Great But That It
Disappears Under Its Influence**

If you want to escape the summer's heat and humidity
and at the same time enjoy the season's best cinematic
offerings artistically exploited, visit the RIVIERA and
CENTRAL PARK Theaters.

**CENTRAL
PARK**

LOWDEN SIGNS SEIZURE BILL; EXEMPTS HOME

Takes Brundage Ruling
That Family or Guest
Is Not Affected.

(Continued from first page.)

veals the fact that the legislature did not understand the words 'give away' to mean anything other than a device to cover a sale. The attorney general has given an opinion in which he sustains the position of the proponents of the bill.

Dr. Hall says: 'It is my opinion that the provisions of the search and seizure law forbidding a person to "give away" or dispose of, or aid any person in procuring any intoxicating liquor in any quantity whatsoever,' when construed with all the provisions of the search and seizure bill, would not make it unlawful for a person to serve intoxicating liquor to his family or bona fide guests in his residence or apartment in the course of the hospitality ordinarily shown guests.'

"Use" Not Prohibited.

It is also clear that the bill under consideration does not, as many suppose, prohibit the possession or use of alcoholic beverage. Upon this point the attorney general says: 'I can find nothing in the reading of the bill which would lead me to the conclusion that the legislature intended to prohibit the use of intoxicating liquor.'

'It will thus be seen that the federal amendment prohibits substantially everything prohibited by the bill before me. The real question is, in what the federal amendment or in what the state law will be given effect? Even if all the evil consequences claimed of prohibition be true, much greater harm to society would come from nonenforcement of the plain provisions of the constitution than from prohibition. The enforcement of the law and the law, under our system of government, is the indispensable condition of the security of society.'

Prohibition Accomplished Fact.

All of the arguments urged against the bill would have been appropriate and persuasive before the congress when it submitted the question of prohibition to the states, or when the question was submitted to the legislature of the several states for ratification. But prohibition is now a part of the supreme law of the land. It is an accomplished fact. Whether wisely so or not is not the question before me.

'There seems to be an idea prevalent that you can have prohibition in law and not in fact. This is a dangerous assumption. Many who have importuned me most earnestly to vote this bill have told me that it is not a part of the movement which resulted in the federal amendment. The representatives whom they helped to elect to the general assembly in many instances voted for its ratification, and voted for the bill before me, of which they now complain, and yet the protests against this bill rest largely on the perhaps equally important argument that the amendment is a part of the federal amendment. I am asked, in effect, to give relief against the constitution of the United States, as though that were in my power.'

PENALTIES UNDULY HARSH

'But it is said that the present bill is unduly harsh in its terms. It does provide penalties in my judgment out of proportion to the offense created. I fear that in some instances these provisions may tend to defeat the purpose of the bill. That is, they may give a question for the legislature.'

'The objection to the bill most strongly urged is that in its search and seizure provision it invades the privacy of the home. That provision seems to be entirely misunderstood. The section on search and seizure in the bill in prohibition territory contains this provision: "Provided, however, no warrant shall be issued to search a private dwelling occupied as such unless such warrant is signed by two judges and unless such residence is a place of public resort, or intoxicating liquor is sold or kept for sale in violation of the law."

Quoted Attorney General.

'In construing this section the attorney general says: "You also ask me whether, under any circumstances, it would be lawful, under the provisions of this law, to search a private residence for intoxicating liquors in a place where the householder has intoxicating liquors in his possession for his own use and for the use of his family and bona fide guests. My answer is that there is no warrant of law for a search and seizure of intoxicating liquor in a private residence on this statement of facts."

'The proviso, however, is so clear in its language that construction is hardly required. I cannot imagine how the popular misapprehension of this section of the law could have arisen.'

Can't Increase Protection.

'It is said, however, that this provision may be used as a pretext for entering the private home for some ulterior or sinister purposes. If any individual now desires to use the right of search for such purpose, he can do so in any other state. If one's private enemies desire to invade his home for some improper purpose it is easier now to procure a warrant of search and seizure under the enabling act, the affidavit would be easily made and would contain no more falsehood in the one case than in the other, and it requires two judges. With this bill as it stands, however, where liquor is kept, unless such liquor be sold or offered for sale, I undertake to say, is as immune as at present from search and seizure purposes and this law would not reach it. This is what was intended.'

Apartment a Home.

'Some question has been raised as to whether a private dwelling includes an apartment. The attorney general advises me that there can be no doubt but that it does.'

'The subject of this bill has been

N. U. MAN HEADS CHURCH SOCIAL HYGIENE BUREAU

Prof. W. S. Hall, M. D., of Berwyn, who for twenty years has been professor in the medical department of Northwestern university, has been engaged by the Rev. Dr. Scanlon of Pittsburgh, president of the Presbyterian board of temperance and moral welfare, to take charge of the board's newly organized department of social hygiene in cooperation with the program of the Presbyterian new era movement.

This is an important step in the development of the Presbyterian plans for enlarging the original scope of the board of temperance. The board's activities narrowed in the United States by national prohibition have been broadened in other channels. Under the direction of the Presbyterian general assembly, which authorized the change of the official title to the board of temperance and moral welfare, the board is taking up social service and will organize several departments of which that of social hygiene is the first equipped.

Dr. Hall is the author of many medical works and for 18 months was lecturer on social hygiene in the army camps.

discussed for many years before our people and before our legislature. It has been the issue upon which more legislative contests have been decided in recent years than any other issue. The legislature has finally acted. It is not claimed that the law is unconstitutional. It certainly is not after all the years of controversy which have raged around it that the bill was hastily passed. There is no ground upon which, in my opinion, I would be warranted in vetoing this bill. It will therefore become a law.'

BRUNDAGE'S OPINION

Attorney General Brundage, in his opinion, given to the Lowden committee, says: 'You ask me whether, under the terms of senate bill No. 130, passed by the fifty-first general assembly, known as the search and seizure law, the language,

'Give away, or dispose of, or aid any person in procuring any intoxicating liquor in any quantity whatsoever.'

'Is construed to mean that a person would not be permitted to serve intoxicating liquors to members of his own family in his own home or apartment, or to bona fide guests in the ordinary courtesy of hospitality.'

'Section 3 of the search and seizure act provides:

'"Whichever shall, within prohibition territory, by himself or another, either as principal, clerk, or servant in any manner manufacture, keep for sale, order, purchase, receive, transport upon any highway, cause to be transported upon any highway, take an order for, sell, give away, any intoxicating liquor in any quantity whatsoever, shall be punished in the manner prescribed in section 8 of this act."

Keep "Purposes" in Mind.

'This statute is highly penal in its provision, and, according to well recognized canons, must be construed strictly, keeping in mind the central object the legislature had in视 in its enactment and the evils to be prevented. The title of the act is An act to restrict the manufacture, possession, and use of intoxicating liquor within prohibition territory.'

'A reading of the entire act discloses the fact that the legislature intended by this law to prohibit the manufacture, transportation, sale, and advertising of intoxicating liquor, except for medicinal, scientific, chemical, and manufacturing purposes. The law does not seek to interfere with the private stock of intoxicating liquors in the possession of the householder.'

As to Guests.

'Since the reading of the entire law

discloses that the legislature did not intend to interfere with the possessor of the private stock of intoxicating liquor held by a householder if the legislature in commanding that a person should not "give away or dispose of, or aid any person in procuring any intoxicating liquor in any quantity whatsoever" intend by this language that none except the owner of the intoxicating liquor could lawfully consume any of this private stock?

'The courts of this state have construed that portion of the law as it stands as the act of March 20, 1874, which prohibits the giving of intoxicating liquor to minors, habitual drunkards, and persons while intoxicated, but the general purposes of the dram shop act of 1874 are so dissimilar to the present search and seizure law that they furnish no guide in the solution of our problem.'

Cites Michigan Cases.

Mr. Brundage here cites two cases from Michigan, which state, he says, is a law very similar to our search and seizure law.'

'In one of the cases the defendant served eleven pint bottles of beer to a man who visited his home upon the occasion of the birthday anniversary of his daughter. It was a surprise party. The beer was not purchased for the occasion and it is not claimed there was any intention to violate or to evade the law.'

'The Supreme court of Michigan held that the statute was not intended to prohibit the individual use of intoxicating liquors, nor to invade the privacy of the home and interfere with the owner's decent exercise of hospitality toward his guests, but we do not think the intent of the legislature is to prohibit the manufacture of intoxicating liquor.'

'Mr. Brundage then continues:

'It is my opinion that the provisions of the search and seizure law for bidding a person to "give away or dispose of, or aid any person in procuring any intoxicating liquor in any quantity whatsoever" will not make it unlawful for a person to serve intoxicating liquors to his family or bona fide guests in his residence or apartment in the course of the hospitality ordinarily shown guests.'

'The "Nuisance" Provision.

'You also ask me to render you an opinion as to whether the provisions of section 15 of the search and seizure law declare a place a common nuisance in which intoxicating liquor is used.'

'Section 15 of said provisions:

'"All places within prohibition territory, where any intoxicating liquor is manufactured, kept for sale, used, or in any manner disposed of in violation of any provision of this act, shall be taken and held and are hereby declared to be common nuisances and may be abated as such."

'My interpretation has been called to opinions written by very eminent members of the bar, who contend that this language should be construed to mean that any place where intoxicating liquors are used is declared to be a nuisance. I cannot agree with this construction of this law.'

'Arriving at the meaning of the language of section 3, the language should be construed with all the other provisions of this law, together with the intention of the legislature in passing the law, and taking into consideration the evils which are sought to be remedied by the law.'

'Strained Conclusion.

'Section 5 of the law enumerates all those things which are forbidden. Section 3 does not, in terms, forbid the use of intoxicating liquors. The legislature in section 15 of this law evidently did not intend to enumerate any acts as unlawful other than those that are made unlawful by section 3 of the act.'

'The evident intent of section 15 of the act is to declare those places to be common nuisances in which the acts forbidden in section 3 of the act are performed. If the language of section 15 is, "All places within prohibition territory where any intoxicating liquor is manufactured, kept for sale, or used, shall be taken and held and hereby declared to be common nuisances," there would be ground for sustaining the construction contended for, that this law intended to prohibit the use of intoxicating liquors.'

"Use" Not Prohibited.

'But this section as enacted provides that "All places within prohibition territory, where any intoxicating liquor is manufactured, kept for sale, used, or in any manner disposed of in violation of any provision of this act,

shall be taken and held and are hereby declared to be common nuisances."

'I can find nothing in the reading of the entire bill which would lead me to the conclusion that the legislature intended to prohibit the use of intoxicating liquors.'

'It is my opinion that the mere use of intoxicating liquor by an individual is not forbidden by the provisions of this law, and that places where intoxicating liquors are used for lottery tickets, for gambling apparatus and for public books and records withheld by a public official from his successor in office.

Present Conditions Not Changed.

'The search warrants, under these several statutes, are rarely invoked and there is no complaint that there are the trials will be entirely done away with, except for the invasion of business places or residences by the misuse of the search warrant under these several statutes. The precedents that have been established under these several statutes will be largely followed in the proceedings under the search and seizure law under discussion.'

'The powers and duties of the state's attorney or with the other search and seizure laws referred to.'

'You also ask me whether, under any circumstances, it would be lawful under the provisions of this law to search a private residence for intoxicating liquors in a place where the owner of the residence is manufacturing liquor in his possession for his own use and for the use of his family and bona fide guests.'

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'You also ask me whether, under any circumstances

\$5

ear the prop-
warm-weather
ar is very essen-
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an who has
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the true mean-
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ast. Main Floor.

UB
on & Sons
the E. Corner

Why the Congress of the United States Asked Fair Play for the Irish Republic

Because America entered the world-war for the avowed purpose of making the world safe for democracy, the championship of the rights of small people, and the reign of law based upon the consent of the governed.

Because the people of Ireland for centuries have sought and were denied an opportunity to prove their right to self-government by submitting facts to a candid world.

Because our Declaration of Independence contained this same plea and denounced Great Britain "for cutting off our trade with all parts of the world." "For imposing taxes without our consent." "For transporting large armies *** to complete the work of death, desolation and tyranny *** with circumstances of cruelty and perfidy scarcely paralleled in the most barbarous ages, etc."

Because Ireland helped America to win and preserve its independence (one-third of Washington's army was Irish), Lord Mountjoy in 1784 stated that "America was lost by Irish immigrants, and that England had America detached from her by force of Irish immigrants." Leaders, such as Generals Sullivan, Montgomery, Wayne and Commodore Barry in the Revolution; Jackson at New Orleans; Meagher, Mulligan, Shields and Sheridan in the Rebellion, were shining examples of Irish valor for American liberty.

Because millions of the Irish race in America gave the full measure of devotion to their country in the great war and Provost Marshal Crowder reports officially that the number of exemptions were less among the Irish than with the English, Scotch, Canadians, Belgians, French, or Italians.

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN visited Ireland in the cause of the colonies, and wrote that the sympathy of the Irish was general and that the causes of America and Ireland were similar.

THE CONTINENTAL CONGRESS in its address to the people of Ireland stated: "Your parliament has done us no wrong; we acknowledge with pleasure and gratitude that your nation has ever produced patriots that have nobly distinguished themselves in the cause of humanity and America."

GEORGE WASHINGTON, upon the testimony of his adopted son, claimed that "the Irish were the companions of his toils, his perils, his glories, in the deliverance of this country."

PATRICK HENRY'S immortal words to the Virginia Assembly, "Give me liberty or give me death," were uttered in the interest of all mankind. Edmund Burke's denunciation of British perfidy in the English Parliament a century and a half ago applies with equal force today.

England and her allies accepted the aid of America in men, money, munitions and moral support. Justice now demands that the agreement be enforced in spirit and letter, and liberty be granted Ireland even as Poland, Czecho-Slovakia, Jugoslavia, Finland, and other nations have had their plea for independence recognized. Ireland is the only one of these countries that has had a plebiscite and has self-determined for an Irish republic.

England's aid to the Confederacy, for which the Geneva Tribunal obliged her to pay the United States over \$15,000,000 for violation of neutrality, should be remembered, especially when advocates of a British-American alliance suggest the cancellation of England's war obligation and the re-writing of American history.

The Irish question is not a religious question, because Ireland, a predominantly Catholic country, has had Irish Protestant leaders with but two exceptions for the past one hundred and twenty-five years.

Ireland's case cannot be compared with the case of Scotland. There were never any settlements in Scotland of hostile Englishmen as there have been settlements in Ireland of hostile English and Scotch. Scotchmen conduct the affairs of Scotland, Englishmen dominate the business of Ireland. Scotch trade has flourished under Scotch control. Irish trade has been strangled under English control.

Ireland asks for nothing except justice. Ireland believes America will demand fair play.

The Irish Race Convention, held in Philadelphia, pledged a fund of \$2,000,000 that is now being subscribed throughout the United States for the purpose of enlightening American public opinion upon the Irish question which has become an American problem.

Subscriptions may be sent to John A. McCormick, Treasurer Irish Freedom Fund, Vice President Chicago Savings Bank and Trust Company, State and Madison Streets.

IRISH FREEDOM FUND

707 Tower Bldg., Michigan Ave. and Madison St.

Phone Central 3762 Chicago, Ill.

Direction of

THE COMMITTEE OF ONE HUNDRED FOR AN IRISH REPUBLIC

EDWARD F. DUNNE,
Chairman

REV. F. X. McCABE,
Vice-Chairman

JOHN A. McCORMICK,
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RICHARD W. WOLFE,
Secretary

FINLEY F. BELL,
Executive Secretary



PEACE!

A signal for the Great Start!

A message that electrifies the world,
opening a new flood of life for the
nations of five continents.

A call that stirs the blood of stagnant races; rekindles the fires of those stricken; unleashes the tugging forces of civilization; commands all mankind to do its best.

A challenge to us Americans to put forth our supreme endeavor; to safeguard the

bulwarks of civilization; to permit no obstacles to national progress.

The Big Event sounds the keynote of optimism. The world is to be rebuilt. Our government's grip on industry is loosed, and the nation again turns to business for guidance.

Wise industrial leadership must take the rein, and to it the confidence of the people must be freely given; it is vital to success.

MARSHALL FIELD & COMPANY



SECT
OENE
SPORTS
MARKET

TRAPS MA DICTOGRAP TAKER OF

Woman, Ex- Regains \$5 "to Hush

For many years Mrs. Horton, operating in Boston, operating in money to the needy, had piled up a considerable sum. When laws aimed at the protection of minors were passed by the Legislature, Mrs. Horton was able to retire on her savings, and from real estate and from business cares. A long, sweet dream.

But in June of last summer began to circulate a story of her having sold blood, and when Miss Weston, who formerly had a business with her, succeeded in getting a copy of the notes was a legitimate business, she agreed. She loaned \$2,000. An office, open to the public, was established in the name "J. J. White," in the Hartford building. In the fall of 1891, when additional capital was required, Mrs. Horton loaned \$10,000 to the business.

Weeks drifted into months. There was no return on Mrs. Keating's investment. She began to repayment of the original amount. Mrs. Keating put her off. In 1919, Mrs. Horton became Mrs. Keating.

Then one day Mrs. Keating received a telephone call from Mrs. Keating.

"I'm a reporter for the *Times*," said the voice. "We're back in the loan shark business. We are after you. We'll catch you."

In a panic, Mrs. Keating suggested just "lie low" until the blow over. Mrs. Keating advised and nothing. On Feb. 13 she had recourse sufficiently aggressive to force some repayment of the "J. J. W." She visited Miss Keating again with an emphatic demand.

They met in the Hotel. I added nothing to her plan. "They have you in bounds," Shay is quoted as saying. "It's federal law and the feds are here. You'd better let us in. I've looked into it and I'm surprised. I can fix it for you. It will be a difficult case, but I can fix it. I can't fix THE TRIBUNE. They won't publish the story. The feds are here. They have warrants and is just waiting for the signature. A

rominent politician who squared. But I think \$6,000."

Mrs. Horton went to the Savings bank and when she went upstairs to the national bank and drew a personal check. She gave the money to Shay.

"Now you had better own," said Shay.

Friendship, June 1937

Obediently Mrs. H
board a flyer headed
Finally she consulted so
they convinced her pr
been bunked.
She returned to Chi
John J. Downey, att
en handling her nort
holdings. Downey
and D. Stansbury, for
United States attor
decided to bring Shay
have a talk with him.
In the basement of
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mer's depositors can
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enged to have one of
S. Groh, also formerly
ent of Justice, installe

room 33 in the basement. **Shay Walks In**
Last Wednesday Shay, induced to do so by Mrs. Horton wished to go to the next room Mr. Graphester were waiting. Mrs. Horton told Shay to leave town, and began to run her real estate business. The photograph received the following according to Mr. Stansbury, voices as those of M

MRS. HORTON—You
last time you saw me you
had some more money
then that six thousand
any more?
MR. SHAY—No, not at
least.
MRS. HORTON—I would.
You know that

MR. SHAY—Oh no.
MRS. HORTON—It was, I thought; now it's just the beginning—thinking. If I had—
MR. SHAY—Well, you BUNN.
MRS. HORTON—You have much money.
MR. SHAY—If you people think that would be enough for a Thursday morning M

MONDAY, JUNE 23, 1919.

* 19

TRAPS MAN BY
DICTOGRAPH AS
TAKER OF \$6,000

Woman, Ex-Loan Agent,
Regains \$5,250 Paid
"to Hush Story."

For many years Mrs. Mary B. Horton, operating in the loop, loaned money to the needy at rates that rapidly piled up a considerable fortune. When laws were passed by the legislature, she was forced to retire on her income, and made from real estate and freedom from business cares made her life one long sweet dream.

But in June of last year the money began to circulate again in her loop, and when Miss Julia Keating, who formerly had been a partner in business with her suggested the buying of notes was a profitable and legitimate business, Mrs. Horton agreed. She loaned Miss Keating \$500. An office, operated under the name "J. J. White," was opened in the Hartford building. In November, 1918, when additional capital became necessary, Mrs. Horton loaned \$2,000 more to the business.

A Mysterious Voice.
Woke drifited into months and there was no return on Mrs. Horton's investment. She began to suspect that Miss Keating should be some regiments of the original capital. Miss Keating put her off. Early in January, 1919, Mrs. Horton became insistent.

The day Mrs. Horton received a telephone call from a mysterious voice.

"We're reporting for THE TRIBUNE," said the voice. "We know you are back in the loan shark business and we are after you. We'll have you in court."

It was a panic. Mrs. Horton went to see Miss Keating.

Miss Keating suggested she had better tell "the law" that the affair might blow over. Mrs. Horton followed the advice and nothing happened.

On Feb. 10 she had regained her courage sufficiently again to make a shot to force some return of the capital that had been loaned for the found-

ing of the "J. J. White" company.

She visited Miss Keating and became rather emphatic.

Within an hour and a half the mysterious voice was on the wire again.

Mrs. Horton at that time handed her south side real estate holdings through John T. Shay of Flaxman, Shad & Co. She was given the telephone number and her troubles.

"Meet me tomorrow," said Shay.

"I'll fix it for \$6,000."

They met in the Hotel Morrison. He said nothing to her of peace of mind.

"They have you hooked on two counts," Shay is quoted as saying; "the blue sky law and the federal loan shark law. You'd better let me fix it up for you. I've looked around and inquired. I can fix it for \$6,000, but it will be a difficult case. You see, we're in the Tribune reporter's office. He will publish the story. Then I must fix the federal marshal, who has the warrants and is just waiting for Judge Landis' signature. And there is a prominent politician who will have to be squared. But I think I can do it for \$6,000."

Mrs. Horton went to the First Trust Savings bank and borrowed \$5,000.

Then she went to the First National bank and drew \$1,000 more on her personal check. She turned over the money to Shay.

"Now you had better beat it out of town," said Shay.

Friends Give Her Tip.

Obstinately Mrs. Horton climbed aboard a flyer headed for New York. Finally she consulted some friends and they convinced her probably she had been bunked.

She returned to Chicago and went to John J. Downey, attorney, who had a John D. Downey, a side business.

Downey called in David Stansbury, formerly an assistant United States attorney, and they decided to bring Shay downtown and have a talk with him.

In the basement of the First National bank are a number of rooms where depositors can have conferences. Downey arranged to have one of these rooms. D. G. Grib, also formerly of the department of justice, installed a dictograph in room 32 in the basement.

Shay Walks Into Trap.

Last Wednesday Shay came down town, induced to do so on a pretext. Mrs. Downey wished to consult him. In the next room Mr. Grib and a stenographer were waiting.

Mrs. Downey told Shay she was going to have real business. Then the stenographer received these words, according to Mr. Stansbury, who verified the report, as those of Mrs. Norton and Downey.

Mrs. HORTON—You told me the time you saw me you had to put up some more money with those fellows—six thousand—did it cost me?

MR. SHAY—No, not a dime.

Mrs. HORTON—I'm afraid it could. You know that \$6,000 was very steep. Do you know they got it? Do you know it for a fact? You know, they may come up and get it.

MR. SHAY—Oh no.

Mrs. HORTON—It was just the fact. I thought: now it looks like we lost the beginning; that is what I am thinking. If I had to pay out more...

MR. SHAY—Well, you know the answer.

Mrs. HORTON—You know I paid up much money.

MR. SHAY—If you paid up \$500 I think that would be enough.

Wednesday morning Mr. Stansbury

ENEMIES OF FREE SPEECH

Young Women Who Are to "Ring Off" Talks on Suffrage.



"WHY DID THEY
KILL HIM?" WAILS
BANDIT'S MOTHER

Can't Understand Why the
Police Shot Son Who
Was Good to Her.

BY CHARLES G. MAC ARTHUR.
In the opinion of the police, Rudolph Boruda was a good man dead. They knew him as a nervy crook, who used a gun.

Much congratulatory back slapping took place in the Dearing street police station early yesterday morning after Boruda was killed. The detectives who "got" him shook hands all around. The first deputy superintendent of police came out from town to attend the funeral of the captain and the lieutenants that neat bit of police work had been done.

"Two or three more killings would give these kid bandits something to think about," the detective sergeants said.

Woman Enters Station.

A woman hurried into the station—a little old woman with a black shawl wrapped about her head. She was weeping.

"Rudie—she cried, clinging to a detective's arm, "what have you done with my boy?"

"Who are you—what do you want?" replied the policeman, endeavoring to free himself.

"My boy Rudie—what did you do with him?—It's his ma."

"O, you're Boruda's mother?" said one of the policemen. "Why, he's dead—shot."

The old woman's hand slipped off his sleeve. She stood dazed and staring.

"He was a bandit—shot at officer," added the policeman laconically.

Fails to Understand.

The woman, uncomprehending, shook her head. The policemen formed a ring around her and shot questions:

"Who does he run around with?"

"How did you know he was a stickup man?"

"Wide-eyed, the woman listened. Then she pressed the corner of her shawl to her eyes and groped out of the station. On the station stairs she slid into a sopping heap.

"It's a lie," she wept. "The kids they kill, and the robbers they let go. He wasn't a bad boy—only 18—he wasn't a bandit."

Over and over again she repeated it, as if trying to convince herself. No one was near her. At last she turned to her feet and went crying down the aisle to safety.

List of Injured.

The injured were:

KATHERINE KENZINGER, 18 years old, of 2040 Howe avenue; back injured.

ANNA KENZINGER, 17 years old; leg injured and head bruised.

LENA ZUHAKZ, 17 years old, 642 Blackhawk street; left hand and forearm bruised.

CHARLES KENZINGER, 16 years old, of 642 Blackhawk street; head and body bruised.

STEVE KRAUSE of 1517 Belle Plaine avenue; cut about head and body.

J. WARDOWSKI of 3720 South Wood street; head cut and leg injured.

A. J. WORTHLER of 5937 South Artesian avenue; body bruised.

Ambulances were rushed to the scene and the victims taken to nearby hospitals.

Day's Second Fatality.

Emil Strassman, 70 years old, 2307 Kenneth avenue, was struck and fatally injured by an automobile at Forty-fourth avenue and Twenty-second street.

He died while on the way to St. Anthony's hospital. His right leg was fractured and he suffered internal injuries.

The car was driven by John Astrom, 3150 West Forty-second place. He is said to be blind.

Girl is Run Down.

Miss Lillian Ban, 23 years old, of 636 Hinman avenue, Evanston, was severely injured when she was struck by a machine at Main street and Hinman avenue. She was taken to St. Francis' hospital. The automobilist escaped.

Why She Persisted.

"Don't, ma," said a boy who came up and seated himself beside her. "He'll all right sometime."

"It won't. It'll never be all right," cried the mother.

The children remained in silence.

"Why," she persisted. The three girls looked at each other and did not reply.

The mother unknotted the knot of her handkerchief and untied a nickel.

"I'm going to see Pa," she said.

"Pa knows Rudie ain't a bandit."

"O, Ma, it's too late," said one of the girls. "It's three in the morning."

"Pa's a night watchman out on the west side—about eight miles away," she added as explanation.

"Pa's a night watchman out on the west side—about eight miles away," she added as explanation.

And she pulled her shawl a little more tightly about her face and went down the street.

PEACE TREATY

REPUBLICANS

DEMOCRATS

SENATE

P.S.—LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

IT SHOULD NOT BE MADE A PARTISAN QUESTION.

WHEN A FELLER NEEDS A FRIEND

(Copyright: 1919: New York Tribune, Inc.)

REFORMERS ASK
CONVENTION AID
FROM SULLIVAN

Need His Help to Take
Part in Framing
Basic Law.

BY CHARLES N. WHEELER.
Plans are afoot to have the politics bosses of Chicago send to the constitutional convention men who know something about the constitution as it now stands and may be relied upon to express an intelligent view along remedial lines.

Roger Sullivan, for instance, who will control the great majority of the delegate nominations in the Democratic primary in the nineteen Chicago and Cook county districts, is looked for aid in this scheme.

Some of the prognosticators have dipped it out that their best mates and his friends not only will control most of the Democratic nominations in Chicago but, this being off year, stands a good chance of electing a majority of all the delegates from Cook county.

Asked to Be Reformer.

That Mr. Sullivan is going to Springfield with a formidable following is a fact. The party leaders have brought him in thinking this is about what will happen. They accordingly are going to ask Mr. Sullivan to leave a few of his ordinary lawmakers at home this time and make good a real reformer by letting them go inside the convention.

There are one or two "special interests" in the party, Mr. Sullivan and his aids probably will take care of. Levy Mayer, now directing the legal batteries on the dry strongholds, probably will go to Springfield to help rewrite the convention. Mr. Mayer resides at the Blackstone hotel. That is in the First ward. Al Michael Kenna also is in the First ward, and the two of them do a great deal to do in the matter of naming delegates. The First district, which will send two delegates, will do what the First ward says shall be done.

Kenna for Mayer.

It is understood that one of the delegates may desire a hewer of wood and a draver of water, but is ready to give Mr. Mayer a ticket of admission to the convention hall.

Mr. Sullivan himself probably will be a delegate from the Twenty-first district if the Democrats carry the election in November. They usually do in this district.

Boetius Sullivan, son of Roger C. Sullivan, a delegate from the twenty-first district, has been picked by the twenty-first district to stand on the same side of the river when John F. O'Malley probably will have little trouble picking the winners both in the primary and the election.

Third District.

The third senatorial district will stage quite a battle from present indications. Senator Samuel A. Ettelson, who also holds down the corporation counsel's office for Mayor Thompson, has little trouble controlling the district, especially in the First ward.

According to her version, her husband had worked more than a year, both night and day; during the day he was employed as a laborer in the stockyards and in the evening he made extra money as a clerk in candy and fruit stores.

He had saved the \$400 with the intention of sending it to relatives in Greece, she said, and became angry when she wished to buy a new dress. The argument began anew Saturday night.

Yesterdays morning, she said, he became quarreled again and finally ran away to a bureau, took out a revolver, and said he was going to kill her.

She grabbed his arm, she told the right arm. She fell to the floor and he, apparently believing he had killed her, turned the weapon on himself.

Cheer Up, Folks; You'll See "Moonshine" Soon

There was no "Sunshine" last night. An audience at the Studbaker car, which waited for it to appear, went home disappointed.

Richard H. Sergel, president of the Hyde Park section, was a candidate for the convention, and he was elected.

The Fifth district, the high brown horse, has a strong case, and a combination with the Sullivan forces whereby an agreed delegation will be named. In that event Daniel Sullivan would carry the biscuit maker's colors, probably, unless Michael Igoe, Democratic candidate, gets into the race.

Hyde Parkers, however, may get two Republicans from the university section.

Labor Men After Seats.

Organized labor spokesmen have been planning for some time to make a fight for delegates to the convention in the effort to take the injunction clause out of the organic law of the commonwealth, as well as seek other benefits for the union man.

John F. Szwartz, president of the Chicago Federation of Labor, would very much like to sit in the convention, but after what he did to Mr. Sullivan's campaign in the recent mayoralty battle he will have to walk over Roger Sullivan's dead (politically) body to get there.</

"Some Bride" Is an Exhibition of Bad Manners

"SOME BRIDE."
Produced by Metro.
Directed by Henry Otto.
The Cast.
Patricia Morley Miss Dana
Johnnie Cummings Johnnie Cummings
Victor French Ruth Sinclair
Beauchamp Tatton Billy Mason
Jane Grayson Florence Carpenter

By Mae Tinee.
To sum up "Some Bride" briefly, it may be said that the picture is a tiresome exhibition of bad manners and bad acting.

It started out to be a farce. A start was as far as it got in this direction. It developed into mere vulgar horseplay, with its stars in the pathetic position of trying to be funny and succeeding only in being ridiculous.

The situation develops around a bride who, on her honeymoon, neglects her husband and spends all her time with other men. The husband, we are told, has "Spanish blood" and becomes jealous.

At the fashionable resort where they are located temporarily the two make precious exhibitions of themselves, being in a manner that would make them be ejected from any well conducted hotel. (However, that's not the way we're supposed to see the thing. We should find Miss Dana too cute for words. Be that as it may, she's not cute for a minute just coming.)

The husband's Spanish blood finally boils over. He leaves his bride and her hovering maid and back in town institutes proceedings for divorce. More horseplay, with the bride feigning illness in order to bring her husband back to her, and finally curing him of his jealousy in a manner that could be efficacious only in an impossible picture.

Mr. Cummings' particular forte has never been clear to me. His comedy is not in his lines. Miss Dana, on the other hand, has in recent pictures proved that she can be very

BEAUTY ANSWERS

BY ANTOINETTE DONNELLY

TRROUBLED: THERE ARE NO mysterious foot powders that exert a magic influence in keeping the feet in good condition. If the feet are bathed daily and properly cared for and well fitting shoes and stockings are worn, there is no need for powder except in a limited number of cases of skin trouble or excessive perspiration. None of these foot powders contains marvelous curative powers. They are for the most part composed of starch, boric acid with a little salicylic acid added, ingredients which may be procured for a few cents. Equal parts of powder and powder containing salicylic acid form a useful dusting powder for offensive perspiration. Talcum powder with 10 per cent boric acid and 3 per cent salicylic acid forms a good foot powder.

FLATFOOT: **WEAK-FOOT** OR flatfoot gives rise to many symptoms. Pain may be felt in the hips, and there may be greater distress in the legs than in the feet, sometimes accompanied by a general letdown feeling due to the pain and nervous strain. It is for this reason that theoughly investigate his foot condition and note whether he has the habit of toeing out with a downward and inward bend of the ankle. One test or efficient test is to hop around on the ball of the foot. The proper posture in standing and walking is to toe straight ahead or even slightly inward, rather than outward. Stand straight, addressed, upright and I will mail you some exercises for strengthening the arch.

GEORGE JR.: **ATHLETIC TRAIN**

ERS say definitely that tobacco lessens physical fitness. So you would better give up the weed if you want to be a "famous athlete."

funny on occasion. Believe you me, though, this is nothing to be said against the photographs or the work of the supporting cast. But of the picture as a whole may it be averred that "here lies nothin'!"

Bright Sayings of the Children

BY ANTOINETTE DONNELLY

"The Tribune" will pay \$1 for each child's bright saying. The story must never have been printed in any magazine or paper. The name and address of the writer, and a small payment, should be written on one side of the paper. Please write on one side of the paper.

Billy is just beginning to talk. Last Sunday he had a rose which had been given him and which he prized highly. However, it was in full bloom and, as he discovered, the petals were about ready to fall. Later in the afternoon, while out walking, we met a friend



with his little baby girl. Billy walked up and in a gallant manner presented the little girl with the rose, then in a lofty tone he added, "Be careful now, don't spill it!"

To Billy, dragging weary along, mother said, "You're tired, Billy, and as soon as we get home you must go right to bed." Then came this reply, "Ah, I'm not tired; I'm only tired of walking." V. C.

We had company the other evening, and during the course of our con-

A Friend in Need

Sally Joy Brown

BY JANE EDDINGTON

I want to be the medium through which the friend in need and the friend in need may be brought together. It may be you have some time to give and the friend outgrows its usefulness that will make you glad to give it. If you know who would gladly give it to me and share it, please write on one side of the paper.

When a friend writes, please do not put the address of the applicant and send direct.

Here's a Pitiful Case.

"May I ask if there is a reader in your marvelous corner who could help a distracted wife and mother? Her husband is at the tuberculosis sanitarium and her oldest boy is there also. There are two other children, a girl of 10 and a girl of 5, who are waiting to be called to the sanitarium, and her baby, 1 year old, has a dengue condition. The mother works, but it is almost impossible to provide for them on her small earnings. If any readers have some clothing they could spare it would help a lot. Please write on one side of the paper.

"Mrs. C. L."

This is a pitiful case—the letter speaks for itself.

Roller Skates to Give.

"I would have a pair of roller skates I would be glad to give to Charles A. E. R."

Charles has already been given skates, so some one else may like to have them.

veration drifted into the subject of spoiled children. It was mentioned that usually the baby of the woman, no matter how large or small, was somewhat spoiled. I happened to mention that Evelyn, my youngest sister, was surely spoiled if anybody was, because she will be the baby of the family. Someone asked her, "Are you the baby?" Evelyn answered just as nice as you please, "No, I'm the youngest!" A. E.

Put a little card over your icebox with a pencil attached, and every time you open the box make a mark on that card. At the end of the day count up the tallies you have made. There has been some loitering about opening and closing the box, and when the following week, Alice gone, the young man called, believing me to be a maid, inquired for Alice, and learned that she was not the mistress, but my younger sister, he was fairly shocked out of his

day.

Our surprise was complete when we got home; the children had the little dresses on and looked as sweet as can be.

Now, I will add about the following week, Alice gone, the young man called, believing me to be a maid, inquired for Alice, and learned that she was not the mistress, but my younger sister, he was fairly shocked out of his

Tribune Cook Book

Sally Joy Brown

BY JANE EDDINGTON

I want to be the medium through which the friend in need and the friend in need may be brought together. It may be you have some time to give and the friend outgrows its usefulness that will make you glad to give it. If you know who would gladly give it to me and share it, please write on one side of the paper.

When a friend writes, please do not put the address of the applicant and send direct.

Care of Food.

There are many little dabs of food that should never be put into an ice box, if it is possible to keep them in an airy cool place, or if, like soup stock, cooked hominy, stewed beans, etc., they can be heated up once a day. Cool rapidly after the heating by setting kettle in cold water. If we can get a good circulation of air through a kitchen, foods for a day are safer out than in a damp ice box, especially with two little ice in the ice chamber.

Ice is becoming so expensive that we cannot afford to use ice boxes that are only one-sixth efficient. We can not afford to be so unthrifty as not to know what kind of an icebox we are using. The food chamber of an icebox is safest when a thermometer placed in it shows 32 degrees. If it reads 50 we should not expect to keep any quickly perishable food in it for more than one day. Have you tested your icebox with a thermometer?

A small piece of ice in a fireless cooker will keep longer than in most refrigerators, and can be used to advantage. A small piece of ice should be kept cool and undisturbed, or it may be put in the cooker for various uses to save opening the icebox.

Whatever device or method we may use to keep from opening the icebox with greater frequency, we should add, and one method is to keep as many things as we can out of the box. We need it for butter which we cannot buy daily, for milk, for cooling drinking water, and other beverages. It is a most extravagant thing to open an ice chest and pack off some ice for tea. Chill the tea. It is more wholesome.

Put a little card over your icebox with a pencil attached, and every time you open the box make a mark on that card. At the end of the day count up the tallies you have made. There has been some loitering about opening and closing the box, and when the following week, Alice gone, the young man called, believing me to be a maid, inquired for Alice, and learned that she was not the mistress, but my younger sister, he was fairly shocked out of his

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Real Love Stories

Sally Joy Brown

BY JANE EDDINGTON

Do you know a real love story—one that is stranger than fiction? It is the idea that is wanted. No attention will be paid to the details of the story. The Tribune will publish it for \$5 for every story published. No manuscript will be returned. Address Doris Blake, "The Tribune," Chicago.

The Embroidery Salesman.

Sister Alice was spending a month with us, and when John and I received a telegram from him on an automobile trip, Alice insisted that we go ahead, she's staying on another week and take care of the two little girls while we were gone; so we went.

We'd been gone but a day when the following noon Alice was singing away as she spread the embroidered quilt content as mistress of the household. Alice insisted that we go ahead, she's staying on another week and take care of the two little girls while we were gone; so we went.

"I am a girl 18 years old and am admired for my good looks and clear young features. Is it proper for this young man to hold me when we go to a ride?"—La Vera.

You are going in the small collecting

house, La Vera, are you not?

Cowboy, soldier, bachelor, chief, doctor, lawyer—maybe you will get around to the advertising.

"If you know of any young man who would correspond with me, put his address in the reply of this letter."

DORIS BLAKE'S ANSWERS

Loves a Cowboy—and Others.

"Dear Miss Blake: I am an eastern girl from New York, and visited the west, in Montana. While there I fell in love with a cowboy. About a year ago I became engaged to a wealthy young man, who is now a soldier in France, and has not returned yet. As I think more of the cowboy than I do the soldier, do you think it would be proper to break the engagement?"

"I am a girl 18 years old and am admired for my good looks and clear young features. Is it proper for this young man to hold me when we go to a ride?"—La Vera.

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"If you know of any young man who would correspond with me, put his address in the reply of this letter."

HINTS ABOUT MUTTON

BY FRANK RIDGWAY

"Dear Miss Blake: I am an eastern girl from New York, and visited the west, in Montana. While there I fell in love with a cowboy. About a year ago I became engaged to a wealthy young man, who is now a soldier in France, and has not returned yet. As I think more of the cowboy than I do the soldier, do you think it would be proper to break the engagement?"

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from 1 to 2 mos. might
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work as cash-
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WANTED-FEMALE HELP.
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WITH SOME EXPERIENCE
TO LEARN TO OPERATE
THE DICTAPHONE; HIGH-
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STEADY POSITIONS FOR
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8 A. M. TO 4:30 P. M.; SAT-
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ALL YEAR. APPLY AT
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JOHN MAGNUS & CO.,
1089 W. 83TH-ST.

STENOGRAPHER.
Good position open to capa-
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least years' experience;
Underwood machine used;
ideal working conditions;
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Apply at once.

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State age and salary expect-
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DA YOUNG WOMAN WITH MORE THAN
16 YEARS AS A STENOGRAPHER
SHOULD HAVE A SALARY OF \$25.
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Experienced; permanent
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STENOGRAPHER - FIRST
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For billing work; Under-
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Experienced, to operate dicta-
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Address T H 257, Tribune.

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tive young lady; loop office;
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STENOGRAPHER.
We have several opportunities for an am-
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TO 16 mos. experience: able to do
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town. Good starting salary
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COMPANY, 1725 N. Paulina-
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For double switchboard.
Good salary.

Hours 8 to 4:45 daily.
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Young lady for office work.
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Permanent position. Address
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and opportunity for advancement; short
the North Side. Apply MURRAY & BURKHARD
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rienced, 2 experienced, GAF.
HIGHEST SALARY PAID.
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rienced, permanent position:
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Large wares, main floor, Woman's Athletic Club, Michigan.

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Good pay, 5 days, 8 a.m. to 4 p.m.

MICH. CO. 808 Marion-av.

BEAMERS, STEADY WORK, GOOD

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Experienced operators on

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Typists, 16 to 30 years of age, for

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the ages of 17 and 30, for

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good wages. We can use in-

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Employment Dept.

FELT & TARRANT MFG. CO.,

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20 GIRLS FOR ALTERATION

We are willing to pay good

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Apply 8 to 10 a.m. Supt.'s of-

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Large manufacturing company marketing the

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WOMEN - WITH SOME

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positions; good wages.

F. H. HILL,

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operators on Mangle scald-

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\$18 or over per week on our

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in Foreign Languages

This Press Is Loyal

Publications	No.	Non-Radical	Socialist	I. W. W. & Bolshevik
Albanian	7	7	0	0
Assyrian	4	4	0	0
Armenian	17	14	3	0
Bohemian	75	68	7	0
Bulgarian	5	3	1	1
Chinese	18	18	0	0
Croatian	23	19	4	0
Dutch	22	22	0	0
Estonian	2	0	1	1
Finnish	27	18	6	2
Flemish	3	3	0	0
French	48	48	0	0
Greek	30	28	2	0
Italian	212	205	6	1
Japanese	36	36	0	0
Jewish	67	54	11	2
Korean	2	2	0	0
Lettish	3	1	2	0
Lithuanian	30	27	3	0
Magyar	44	39	3	2
Norse-Danish	62	59	3	0
Polish	101	97	4	0
Portuguese	19	19	0	0
Rumanian	11	11	0	0
Russian	15	8	2	5
Serbian	14	14	0	0
Slovak	44	43	1	0
Slovenian	18	16	2	0
Spanish	159	158	0	1
Swedish	81	79	1	1
Syrian	12	12	0	0
Turkish	2	2	0	0
Uhr-Russian	7	7	0	0
Ukrainian	10	8	2	0
Welsh	2	2	0	0
	1232	1051	64	16

The circulation of non-radical papers is more than Eight Million Copies.

The circulation of Socialist, I. W. W. and Bolshevik papers is 631,000.

This Press Is for Americanization

This press is the greatest single Americanization force in America.

A large number of these papers carry articles on Americanization and urge the teaching of the English language.

Many print part of each edition in English without legal compulsion.

They are information centers on the Federal Income Tax, W. S. S., Employment, and American ideals.

Three million of our foreign born do not yet read or speak our language and America has no other way to reach them.

Six million are un-Americanized—in colonies, workshops and homes with little contact with our country.

This Press Is for American Citizenship

It believes that the best Americans are made citizens voluntarily, not by compulsion.

250 Publishers, representing 500 Publications, met in New York City on March 28th and organized the Publishers Association of the American Press in Foreign Languages.

Here is Paragraph 3 of its purposes:

"The fostering of unwavering loyalty to American ideals and institutions among the readers of newspapers in foreign languages, and co-operation with other organizations in Americanization work."

Among the resolutions unanimously adopted was the following:

"That this conference declares itself against Bolshevism in all its shades, and pledges all its forces to combat it."

It is a membership rule of the Publishers Association of the American Press in Foreign Languages:

"That no newspaper whose publisher, if an individual, is not a citizen of the United States; or whose publisher, if a corporation, has not a majority of its officers citizens of the United States, shall be eligible for membership."

The answer to the spread of Bolshevism among the foreign language people is—Co-operation by American publishers with this Press to do the job it has set out to do.

The undersigned organizations, composed of business men, organized labor, and racial leaders and publishers have brought capital and labor together to solve racial relations problems in America.

We can do it with the intelligent constructive support of the American public.

We are doing it by a practical program based on understanding, getting the other fellow's point of view, and by learning the causes of unrest and antagonism and by installing remedies. With the world shot to pieces and with good will panaceas running wild America needs leaders in a program for its 50 resident races speaking more than as many languages and numbering 16,000,000 people. We are doing the work and we ask your support.

The American Association of Foreign Language Newspapers, Inc.

Woolworth Building, New York
Peoples Gas Building, Chicago

American Business Men Read These Newspapers

Here are some foreign born men and women engaged in the following business activities, many of whom depend upon their American foreign language newspapers:

Jewelers	9,054	Masons	13,518
Shoemakers	44,802	Bankers	2,592
Commission Brokers	3,899	Stock Brokers	1,573
Real Estate Agents	19,317	Importers and Exporters	2,424
Wholesale Dealers	11,195	Boot and Shoe Stores	7,877
Butchers	43,322	Cigar Stores	6,308
Candy Stores	13,725	Delicatessen Stores	2,287
Drug Stores	8,634	Florists	1,181
Dry Goods Stores	22,336	Fruit Stores	14,530
Flour and Feed Stores	1,574	General Stores	11,390
Furniture Stores	5,744	Hardware Stores	6,024
Groceries	65,117	Provision & Produce Stores	8,618
Milk Stores	5,315	Photo Stores	5,783
Stationery Stores	2,559	Laundries	2,883
Architects	2,980	Hotel Keepers	15,108

(There has been a large increase since these figures were compiled in 1910.)

American Workers Read These Newspapers

Here are some foreign born workers, many of whom read the American press in foreign languages:

Farm Laborers	224,049	Masons	13,518
Miners	294,611	Painters	66,018
Quarrymen	34,678	Plasterers	13,408
Carpenters	163,595	Plumbers	20,670
Building Laborers	251,113	Glass Blowers	2,986
Lumbermen	25,535	Lime and Cement Laborers	18,336
Clay Industry Laborers	28,123	Stone Cutters	17,797
Sewing Operators	81,105	Packing House Laborers	21,439
Molders	17,410	Blast Furnace Laborers	135,801
Iron and Steel Laborers	50,420	Car Shop Laborers	29,276
Tannery Laborers	12,374	Iron Foundry Laborers	26,056
Saw Mill Laborers	37,928	Paper Mill Laborers	13,595
Longshoremen	29,188	Cotton Mill Laborers	11,908
Construction Laborers	92,960	Weavers	43,534
Teamsters	44,340	Railroad Laborers	228,849
Watchmen	27,481	Janitors	32,897
		Waiters	56,550

(There has been a large increase since these figures were compiled in 1910.)

The answer to the spread of Bolshevism among foreign language speaking people is—Support the American Foreign Language Press and let it make the fight on Bolshevism in a language and by methods that all foreign born people understand.

This Press Helped to Win the War

The foreign born people in New York City pledged the sum of \$450,000,000 to the great Victory loan.

To the 3rd and 4th Liberty Loans the American residents of foreign birth or immediate extraction gave nearly \$1,300,000,000.

They formed 41 per cent of the subscribers of the 3rd Liberty Loan and gave nearly 18 per cent of the Loan.

About 300,000 foreign born miners helped speed up the coal production at home and hundreds of thousands of readers of American foreign language newspapers in rolling mills, ammunition factories and ship building yards were constantly strengthened in their morale by their newspapers.

They "put over" the great drives and story of the war for several of the important activities of the Federal Departments.

Racial organizations in America stiffened the morale of armies of their countrymen in Europe.

Today this press, influenced by these organizations, is raising funds for the new republics and helping to establish peace and stabilize conditions.

Trade Expansion Needs This Press

Nearly 100 magazines published in English or foreign languages, circulated both here and abroad, are engaged in spreading good trade feeling.

Buyers from all countries coming to America read first the paper published here in their own language and buy accordingly.

Millions of dollars will be spent by American immigrants to send goods to their friends in Europe.

The best salesman of American goods is the man who buys things here, likes them and writes home telling his friends about them or shows them to his friends if he goes back.

"Made in America" must come to mean "Used in America."

The Foreign Market in America

The foreign language press is the medium to the greatest foreign market in the world, uncontrolled by American business today, but its biggest prospect.

16,000,000 foreign born live here with very small knowledge of American goods. 33,000,000 in our foreign language homes are more interested in imports than in domestic manufactures, because the story of American goods has not reached them.

They are the best advertisers of the American goods they use and are liberal purchasers. A market analysis for your product will prove this.

400,000 return to Europe every normal year. Their value as trade missionaries can be secured through the foreign language press.

The great Americanizer that tells the same story to every race is the American advertisement.

The buying power of the foreign born has increased enormously since 1914. High wages, incentives to live as Americans, inability to return to Europe or send money, has given them more to spend here.

The American Association of Foreign Language Newspapers is opening up this market to American business men by reorganizing under American management and by adopting the standards and methods of American business.

The check to the spread of Bolshevism among foreign language people is—Place the burden upon these papers and organizations to clean up conditions among their own people, through their own leaders working with Americans.

Will Fight Each Item

The first move of the anti-league leaders will move to strike reservations one by one. The opposition senators may muster a majority to stop any motion to do so.

With the ratification resolution on the final acceptance of the treaty, the administration forces will be confronted with the choice of either ratifying the resolution or voting against it.

Anti-league leaders declared their canvas showed the entire country was in favor of the treaty, and that it would be rejected unless the Senate accepted it.

Now Angle in Battle

The fight against the league now turns to the Senate. New Jersey, and Senator F. J. Newland, introduced resolution

Continued on page 6, col.

The Inter-Racial Council

Equitable Building,
New York